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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 149 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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P. T. O. Box 152.
Telephone No. 1269.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th June	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,227
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
19th ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA*	10,911
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,842
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23th ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,316
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA* .	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamer.	Tons
6th July	MERKARA† ..	8,285
23th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers, †Proceeds from Karachi.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,634
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,819

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
25th June ..	BARALA ..	Buseh via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports 2 p.m.
25th ,, ..	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa. 12.15 p.m.
27th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Buseh via K'chi 11 a.m.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 120.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Hodkawa.	6088	16th June	25th June
*Tambo Maru.	K. Wada	5843	28th ,,	2nd July.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito.	5339	17th July	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita.	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.
Morioka-Maru	S. Kameyama	4169	17th Aug	31st ,,
Nagato-Maru.	Y. Kotorii.	5901	28th ,,	11th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	Fore'ssn Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	£s.	£s	£s.	£s.	£s.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	2 5	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	280	240	150	115
Kobe	612	340	285	190	152

For revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6600	16th June	27th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5884	28th June	9th July
*Suruga Maru	K. Saito	5760	11th July	25th July
*Shinko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug

* Calling at Honkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
'Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

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INTENDING PASSENGERS are strongly advised to register their requirements without delay in order to avoid disappointment.

Berths are allotted strictly in order of priority, and early registration, which is entirely non-committal, will ensure good accommodation being secured.

For full particulars regarding fares, concessions, baggage allowances etc., apply to:—

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2% PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000 000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Lech-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paidup Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 267.

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Do not condemn your OLD BATTERY without giving a trial to RADIOLITE.

RADIOLITE { prevents and removes sulphation preserves plates and insulators puts new life in your battery.

RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.

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SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.

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WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75 000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mall Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Sübha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 27,40,335
Reserve Fund 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

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The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

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Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

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Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

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Readers' Privat Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A respectable LADY as Coutch to a Hindu lady in Standard V., Indian Music and Needle work. Apply Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10641

WANTED—GLASS EXPERT for a Glass Factory. Apply Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10648

WANTED.—Experienced CANVASSERS for a Chemical and Drug Mfg. Co. Good salary and handsome Commission to able experienced men. Apply Box No. 329, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10653

WANTED—An experienced DOCTOR M.B.B.S. preferred as a Medical Officer for a Private Hospital. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10673

WANTED—A.L.C.P.S. or a SUB-ASST. SURGEON for Majur Hospital, pay Rs. 75 plus 5 to Rs. 100. Free quarters. Apply SECRETARY, Majur Office, Mirjapur, AHMEDABAD.
A R10658

WANTED—A first class experienced CUTTER and MASTER TAILOR. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to the SECRETARY, Lonavla Railway Co-operative Societe Ltd., LONAVLA.
A R10665

WANTED—A B.A. with Sanskrit as Headmaster. Apply stating previous experience, age, and the minimum salary expected to THE SECRETARY, the Anjar Vidyalaya, Anjar, Cutch.
A R10676

WANTED—A GRADUATE with some legal knowledge and with good command over English and Gujarati languages to assist the secretary of an Association. Apply Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19974

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Mills in Calcutta, only experienced need apply. Approximate salary Rs. 200. Apply ACME OIL MILLS, CO., 38, Sadar Ghat Road, Shivpore, (Howrah).
A 19958

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SUB-AGENTS for a business firm, dealing in Export and Import Business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with stamp to ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10600

WANTED—A trained SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 75 for the I Assistant's post in Tara High School, Sandur. Selected candidate must be able to report himself for duty before the undersigned on the 15th July, 1924. (Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER, The Dewan of Sandur.
A 19967

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Large SHOPS on Palton Road, behind Crawford Market, near Hajee Musafarkhana. Write or see CURRIMJEE JEEWANJEE, Khand Bazar, Mandvi.
C R10670

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Nagapada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472.
C R10588

BUNGALOW and ROOMS in Dwarkadas Mansion on Sandhurst Road, suitable for boarding lodging and other purposes. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Oriental Building, Hornby Road. Phone 22162, Office 41530 Residence.
C R10594

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Well ventilated BUNGALOW at Bandra Hill Road. Apply to D.M. PADAMSHI, Surmawalla, 280, Pal. tagally, Bombay 9.
C R10671

TO LET—Fort, Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, near Duke and Sons in Lakhani Mansions Godowns, premises for Printing Presses, also rooms suitable for offices and residences. All modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 30 to 75.
C R10674

TO LET—Large and small BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill with out houses and garages complete with electric installation up to date sanitary fittings, free westerly breeze and commanding sea-view. Apply DWARKADAS JAIKISONDAS & CO., Oriental Building, Hornby Road.
C R10593

AVAILABLE GODOWN accommodation, can be used as residential quarrers, ground and first floor, about 6000 sq. ft. with electric lights, on Moreland Road, Byculla. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 222, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G 19855

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One PLOT OF LAND, admeasuring 2000 square yards, situated at Mulund, District Thana. See Mr. UDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI, C/o. Messrs. Pohoomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
G R10655

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FOR SALE—Best English Standard ROSE PLANTS in different varieties at reasonable price. Apply sharp to, P. V. BHILADWALLA and Son, Nurserymen, Station Pardi, (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)
F R10659

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

LORRIES FOR SALE.—WHITE, UNITED and THORNYCROFT. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay.
JA 19844

FOR SALE—BUICK CAR, 6-seater 6-cylinder, 1920 Model, equipped with wire wheels very little used in excellent condition. Price Rs. 5,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 19939

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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M 19978

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy (G.D.A.) Specialized Banking, (Diploma "C.A.I.B.") General Commerce and B. Com. (London-Colombo Centre) Examinations are proceeding. Apply GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street, Fort.
M R10661

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL CLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 90 PIECES FROM RS. 500.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House.
Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection Invited. Corona Portable Typewriters, latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Caurengare Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 546 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

BUY new RAINCOATS direct from Factory. Don't get sick by using old Coats. Superior Officer's Raincoats: "Featherweight" Rs. 30; Rs. 25. "Bengal" Rs. 16. Rubbercoats: "Popular" Rs. 10. "Universal" Rs. 12. Waterproof Holdall: Rs. 11/12, Rs. 15/4. THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, Ballygange, CALCUTTA.
T 19885

SPORTS.

WINNING HORSES AT A GLANCE—You can select out Winning Horses at a glance by a simple mathematical calculation. No tipster or past history of any horse need be consulted. Full instruction Rs. 2/8 only by V. P. P. Apply Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R10560

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOGERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1923.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments.
State Railways, and
All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
19755 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The following are the distinctive numbers of the share certificates of those shares which have been forfeited by the Board of Directors of this Company

No. of Shares	Distinctive Numbers.		No. of Shares.	Distinctive Numbers	
50	2039	2063	20	12282	12301
	16308	16332			
100	2991	3090	20	12507	12526
20	6111	6120	100	12547	12646
	6681	6690	100	12647	12746
1000	12797	13796	75	14227	14301
20	22252	22271	50	14387	14436
25	27032	27056	25	14647	14671
5	28493	28497	500	14672	15171
5	28498	28502	100	19223	19322
5	15843	15847	15	19869	19883
50	1443	1492	100	24717	24816
5	1762	1766	30	26877	26906
2	1982	1983	75	26907	26981
100	2211	2310	50	26982	27031
100	4576	4675	2	29493	29494
10	5476	5485	3	29816	29818
10	5486	5495	5	32150	32154
10	6071	6080	100	28178	28277
5	6101	6105	2	1700	1701
1000	6741	7740	10	1772	1781
10	6671	6680	2	1907	1908
200	8691	8890	13	1956	1968
100	8897	9996	20	27405	27424
10	11572	11581	10	28468	28477
300	11982	12281	200	30775	30974
10	2981	2990	100	4876	4975
3	28562	28564	50	9460	9509
20	2311	2330	50	19574	19623
2	..	27389	200	27067	27266
		27392			
1	..	27391	1	..	28588
100	5521	5620	1	..	29822
100	11297	11396	10	33006	33015
10	20220	20229	10	33036	33045
10	22522	22531	5	1136	1140
25	27352	27376	100	4676	4775
50	28395	28444	5	28463	28467
2	28581	28582	200	5076	5275
1	..	28611	25	14147	14171
10	29438	29447	50	14302	14351
3	29478	29480	10	28021	28030
10	32996	33005	30	14172	14201
10	33056	33065	2	29474	29475
100	34176	34275	100	19123	19222
5	2174	2178	10	29884	29893
2000	22562	24561	10	28053	28062
1	..	27390	100	8241	8340
2	1306	1307	50	9535	9559
				27435	27459
10	1543	1552	25	9560	9584
40	1722	1761	51	15197	15247
105	1126	1130	15	22332	22546
	1782	1881			
			50	24662	24711
50	1989	2038	25	28692	28716
25	2841	2865	2	28874	28875
100	4201	4300	1	..	32875
100	32876	32975	50	14537	14586
10	33066	33075	25	15498	15522
300	2531	2830	200	16723	16922
50	12302	12351	2000	16923	18922
100	16623	16722	100	19323	19422
100	5621	5720	25	20049	20073
25	9510	9534	50	27966	28015
10	20200	20209	10	28033	28042
50	20827	20876	5	28048	28052
5	27317	27321	50	30400	30449
100	28288	28387	5	28513	28517
1000	30975	31974	50	14097	14146
200	2331	2530	50	30475	30524
15	2831	2840	50	1882	1906
	8011	8915		1926	1960
25	4551	4575	3	1984	1986
100	4776	4875	100	2084	2113
200	5276	5475		2114	2163
500	6121	6620	4	9191	9194
50	6821	6670	100	9245	9344
500	7741	8240	25	16053	16077
50	8591	8640	4	20104	20107
50	9847	9896	10	27395	27404
200	11682	11881	10	28478	28487
10	12497	12506	5	28518	28522
100	13997	14096	50	28681	28930
10	14352	14361	25	29448	29472
25	14362	14386	2	29488	29489
50	14487	14536	1	..	29495
2	29497	29498	50	1246	1295
5	39226	39230	200	3951	4150
50	12372	12421	100	5971	6070
50	14587	14636	200	9647	9846
100	16523	16622	50	12747	12796
250	4301	4550	5	15823	15827
100	4976	5075	50	16338	16387
100	15248	15347	1	..	28590
100	15348	15447	10	32986	32995
50	15448	15497	100	11582	11681
25	15878	15902	20	20009	20028
25	16083	16107	10	1296	1305
200	18923	19122	50	1493	1542
25	20123	20147	5	1767	1771
2	22250	22251	10	1914	1923
100	24562	24661	10	1969	1978
10	27425	27434	100	3651	3750
10	28278	28287	100	3751	3850
15	28503	28507	100	3851	3950
	28601	28610	50	6691	6740
25	28662	28086	50	9141	9190
5	28876	28880	5	15848	15852
500	28938	29437	25	15853	15877
2	29486	29487	10	22230	22239
25	14202	14226	250	22272	22521
50	14437	14486	10	27057	27066
20	19724	19743	3	28523	28525
10	20029	20038	25	28612	28636
5	28043	28047	2	29500	29501
500	29895	30394	10	4333	4342
250	30525	30774	50	11497	11546
10	33046	33055	2	1924	1925
5	1131	1135	5	2169	2173
50	8641	8690	12	9585	9596
10	1343	1352	100	19423	19522
80	1363	1442	50	19744	19793
20	1792	1721	25	20074	20098
200	8241	8540	25	20173	20197
10	8891	8900	5	28488	28492
25	12472	12496	3	28579	28580
100	13797	13896		..	29694
10	24817	24826	25	28637	28661
50	12422	12471	25	29652	29676
25	1568	1592	100	32755	32854
5	1593	1597	500	32155	32654
2	1698	1699	3	32855	32857
100	3091	3190	5	29481	29485
50	5921	5970	100	3201	3300
100	9360	9459	3	1979	1981
2	20198	20199	2	29713	29714
5	28574	28578	5	1563	1567
2	28931	28932	2	1987	1988
100	32655	32754	10	15833	15842
5	20118	20122	2	28583	28584
25	15172	15196	10	28591	28600
10	20039	20048	3	29702	29704
5	28016	28020	100	32025	32124
1	..	29473	1	32858	..
5	6096	6100	10	29874	29883
100	9195	9244	5	30395	30399
	29824	29873	10	32976	32985
100	29716	29815	10	33016	33025
5	1553	1557	10	33026	33035
5	1558	1562	100	34076	34175
100	3351	3450	50	8541	8590
25	5496	5520	100	11197	11296
25	15903	15927			

PUBLIC NOTICES.

No of Shares	Distinctve Numbers		No of Shares	Distinctive Numbers	
100	28073	28172	200	3451	3650
1	..	28587	5	20099	20103
1	..	28586	15	12527	12541
1	..	28589	25	30450	30474
1	..	28873	10	28526	28535
150	29502	29651	25	29677	29701
50	31975	32024	25	1308	1332
10	6081	6090	5	1909	1913
5	8906	8910	50	3301	3350
25	19884	19908	50	4151	4200
25	9116	9140	25	19844	19868
5	15828	15832	5	20108	20112
50	19794	19843	10	27379	27388
3	28569	28571	500	27460	27959
5	29708	29712			

By Order of the Board
For the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd.
CHHOTALAL JAGJIVAN & Co.,
AGENTS.

Allahabad Bank Bldg.
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay 10th June, 1924

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between M. Choonilal & Co., on the one hand and Dalpatram Pranjivan Mehta and Mayashanker Pranjivan Mehta, on the other hand, trading as M. P. Mehta and Co., 192, Chakla Street, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as and from the 13th May, 1924. Any person having any claim against the said M. P. Mehta & Co., should write to the undersigned within three weeks from the date hereof. After that no claim will be entertained.

M. CHOONILAL & CO.,
178, Chakla Street,
Bombay.

Bombay, 21st May, 1924.
C

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for verifying stores at DeLisle Road, Bellasis Bridge, Foras Road, Mahim, Worli, and Arthur Road in charge of the undersigned will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 14th day of July, 1924.

A copy of the rules for verification works and all other information connected therewith can be obtained from the undersigned.

By the order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle,
C19972

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE 52ND ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at Simla from the 22nd to the 30th August, 1924. The prospectus may be obtained from

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Simla Fine Arts Society,
Armadale, Simla E.
19973

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HUSEIN MAHOMEDALI, MAHOMED EBRAHIM MAHOMEDALI, ABDUL KADAR MAHOMEDALI KHATIZABAI, widow of ABDUL LATIF JITEKER and HAWABAI, wife of Mahomed Hassan, the only surviving heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Fatmabai, wife of Mahomedali Khatib, all of Bombay, Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted with one of our clients for absolute sale of the immoveable property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons therefore having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, trust, gift, inheritance, possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Rutherfield Street, (behind Messrs. Badhaim Pile & Co.), Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived and null and void.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government leasehold tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagpada (New Town) on a cross passage near Mustan Tank in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 67 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. Nil, New No. 16888, Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey Nos. 2 & 3/3888 and Cadastral Survey No. 1108 Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 648 and Street No. 12 and which premises are bounded on or towards the North and South by Public passage, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Fakir Curson but now of one Yasinchand and on or towards the East formerly by the property of Seedik Aloo but now of one Gulam Nabi Mirji and which are now in the occupation of the vendors tenants.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1924.

RUSTAMJI & GINWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19979

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undersigned WALJI GOVINDJI, GOKULDAS DAMODAR and VALLABHDAS LAKHMIDAS, carrying on business as Cloth Merchants in Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market in the name and firm of "Morarji Callianji and Co." has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as and from Magsar Sud Punem of Samvat 1980 corresponding with the English date the 23rd of December, 1923, and the said Vallabhdas Lakhmidas has retired from the said business and the said Walji Govindji and Gokuldas Damodar will carry on the same business at the same place and in the same name of "Morarji Callianji and Co." from and after the said 23rd day of December 1923.

The said Walji Govindji and Gokuldas Damodar will be responsible for all the debts and liabilities of the said dissolved firm of Morarji Callianji and Co., and all Stock-in-trade and all contracts already entered into for the purchase and sale of goods of the said firm shall belong to the said two partners Walji Govindji and Gokuldas Damodar.

Dated this nineteenth day of June, 1924.
(Sd.) In Gujrati.
i.e. VALLABHDAS LAKHMIDAS.
(Sd.) In Gujrati.
i.e. WALJI GOVINDJI.
(Sd.) In Gujrati.
i.e. GOKULDAS DAMODAR.
C19975

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

RE: F. F. GORDON, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)
SALE OF THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

Pursuant to the order made by the Hon. the Chamber Judge on the 9th June 1924 and under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 25th June 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Company at Dalal Street, Fort the business of the above Company as a going concern. The said business consists of the machinery and plant of the Printing Press known as the Advocate of India and the stock-in-trade, also the right to publish the paper known as the "Advocate of India" together with the goodwill of the business and the benefit of an Indenture of Lease dated the 19th April, 1911, under which the premises the Company situate at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in which the business is carried on, are held and also the benefit of all existing contracts entered into with the Company.

The said premises will be open for inspection by intending purchasers at any time during office hours by previous appointment one week before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money will have to be made at the time of the sale. For particulars and condition of sales, please apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ranga and Sayani, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their offices at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2309 of 1919 (Jaganath vs. Laxmibai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture consisting of glass door almyrahs cupboards, chairs, tables, bedsteads, benches, sofas, copper and brass utensils, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 14TH KAMATIPURA LANE

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Velsey Patel, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Ratanbai, widow of Nanjibhoy Velmahomed, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY the 9th July, 1924 sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 14th Kamatipura St., containing by admeasurement about 51 sq. yds. and bounded on North by 14th Kamatipura St., on South by property of Kaderbhoy Esmailji, on West by Kamatipura Curtra Road and by the property of Framji Hormusji and partly by a passage registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 29, New No. 16037 and marked on Survey Plan under No. 4294 and 27835 and New Survey No. 6903 and Cadastral City Survey No. 197 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 2132 and Street No. 90.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jameetram and Madon, Solicitors, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th June, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAMOPHONE, CASHMERE CARVED DOOR CURTAINS, WIMBRIDGE, DRAWING ROOM CABINET TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD AND DRAWING ROOM SUITES PICTURES BRASS ORNAMENTS CUTLERY CASES GLASS CROCKERY PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Under instruction from Evans O. Jones, Esq., and others Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell on SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Pratt Building next to Messrs. A. Hyland Ltd, Hughes Road, very solid made-to-order furniture such as oval sliding dining table, chairs, full sized mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Wimbridge drawing room mirror back cabinet show cases office and roll top writing tables book cases Cashmir carved door screens, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites electric table fan and lamps single iron bed, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothe and gown press, lady's cheval dressing tables and chest of drawers, hatstand marble top washing tables meatsafe, glass crockery, cutlery plateware, etc.

Catalogues to be published and property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A GORGEOUS STUPENDOUS MAGNIFICENT DRAMA

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.

A Daniel Carson Goodman's Masterpiece, the

PHOTO DRAMATIC GEM OF 1924

"HAS THE WORLD GONE MAD?"

7 Reels with an all-star Cast.

Women's husbands—Cabarats—Jazz—Lost youth—Orgies—Divorce—Pleasures—all are crowded in

"HAS THE WORLD GONE MAD?"

If you see it you will revel in its sheer beauty and Lavishness!
If you miss it you will regret it all your life.
The Programme includes the International News,

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

THE FINEST THEATRE EAST OF SUEZ, WILL SHORTLY BE COUPLED WITH THE FINEST NAME IN THE CINEMA WORLD

AWTCH FOR IT

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FACTORY BELONGING TO THE TAJ ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION), AT LAMINGTON ROAD, NEAR LAKRI BRIDGE.

By the order of C. H. Sethna, Esq., the Liquidator of the Taj Engineering Works, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the said Taj Engineering Works, Ltd., at 116-A, Lamington Road, near Lakri Bridge, the factory belonging to the Taj Engineering Works, Ltd., (in liquidation), (which includes the following machineries) together with the right of occupancy of the premises in which the factory is.

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERIES.

Lathe 10 feet self-acting and screw cutting with chucks and gear wheels complete.
Lathe 8 feet American type complete.
Lathe 6 feet heavy type complete.
Lathe 6 feet gap 14in. centre complete.
Lathe 5 feet complete.
Shaping machine 11in. stroke with countershafts.
Big drilling machine 3in. bore complete
Big machine 12in. stroke.
Big milling machine complete.
Small buffaloe's drilling machine.
Heavy type drilling machine complete.
Shaping machine 7in. stroke.
Mortar mill complete.
Big blower complete.
Electric motor 15 h.p. new.
Emery wheel machine.
Buffalo forge.
Electric installations, coupla big.
Brass furnace and all pipes connection.

PARTICULARS OF LOOSE MACHINERIES.

Mortar mill parts, grinding mill parts, oil mill parts, pedestals 3in. and 2½in., wrought iron pulleys, collars 3in. and 2½in., cast iron pulleys of various size, hanger pulleys, coller pulleys, weights, railway lorrie wheels, catch wheels, lamps, Babol wheels, flange, tank brackets, grinding mill pulleys, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pocha and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidator, at their office at 36-38, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKETS DIAMONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June 1924, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms next to the Apollo Street, Post Office by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hira Lal Maganlal an insolvant and his surety Pandit Manek Sharma.

1 Packet Diamonds about 25-11 Raties.
1 Packet Diamonds about 21-11 Raties.
1 Packet Diamonds about 2-10 Raties.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1924.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.

National Film Co's.

SATI ANJANI

or

BIRTH OF HANOOMAN

A mighty picture with an universal theme.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Presents

Kohinoor Super Production

VISMI-SADI

or

TWENTY-CENTURY

in 9 Reels.

Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p.m.
Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"A WOMAN OF PARIS"

Featuring EDNA PURVIANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"JEALOUSY"

Featuring MATHESON LANG.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

"CHU CHIN CHOW".

Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.

SEE THE FEARLESS "OUTDOORS GIRL WHO

SOLVES THE MYSTERY!
DARES THE DANGERS!
OUTWITS HER ENEMIES!

RUTH ROLAND

IN

"HAUNTED VALLEY"

A Gigantic Western Mystery Melo-drama!

A PATHE SERIAL

PATHE GAZETTE AND A PATHE COMEDY.

Time:—5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays, Matinee at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular

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Eastern Film Co.; New Production

BAL SHRINGI

In 6 Splendid Reels.

NEXT SATURDAY

SATI PADMINI

or the

BEAUTY OF RAJASTHAN.

The New Historical Production of Maharashtra Film Co.

ELECTRIC FANS

FOR ALTERNATE AND DIRECT CURRENTS.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO., HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The break in the Arabian sea monsoon continues and very little rain has fallen in the area west of the Longitude of Calcutta. Temperature is over ten degrees above normal at most of the United Provinces stations.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Konkan, Malabar and Mysore.

Few falls have occurred in Upper Burma Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, West Central Provinces, and South east Madras.

The chief amounts are Toungoo two inches, Kyaukpyu four, Akyab three, Silchar one, Comilla five, Narayanganj two, Noakhali one and a half, Jubbulpore and Bangalore half, and Madura one.

Forecast.—No large change.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Bengal, 18th June:— With the break of monsoon during the latter part of the week rainfall was nearly general throughout the province, being heavy in parts of North and East Bengal and light in west Bengal. Field operations for jute and autumn and winter paddy are proceeding in west Bengal districts. Elsewhere weeding continues. Condition and prospects of standing crops are good on the whole.

Bihar and Orissa, 21st June:—Recent showers have benefitted the jute crops in Purnea to some extent but more rain is urgently wanted there. Sugarcane has been adversely affected in some districts owing to insufficiency of rain.

Assam, 23rd June:—Outturn of tea and prospects of autumn rice, jute and sugarcane are normal.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 24th June 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 24th 1922	June 1st to 24th 1923
Colaba (Observatory) ..	In Ct 0 17	In. Ct. 5 95	In. Ct. 16 19	In. Ct. 5 82
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 12	7 32	11 94	5 72
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	0 0	7 12	11 05	6 19
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	0 21	8 43	11 30	4 93

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the north and east of the province humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in th whole of the division and the minimum in the eastern districts only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 113 deg at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was higher than usual by about 11 deg. in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and Jodhpur and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal at Jaipur. Day temperature was higher than usual in north east Rajputana; night temperature was almost normal in the division. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.52 inches of rain and Rajkot 0.15 inchts. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains less moisture than usual in Cutch and at Indore. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Indore, Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad and the minimum lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.40 inches of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the area of rainfall and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.17 inches of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is an usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Ratnagiri, where the minimum was higher than usual. Temperature attained at Bombay a maximum value of 90deg.8 (4 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 79deg.9 (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum, in east Hyderabad only.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been local in Malabar, Mysore and Kathiawar. A few falls have also occurred in the west Central Provinces and the Konkan. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Calicut 0.25 inches, Cochin 0.64 inches and Bangalore 0.52 inches. Temperature was very high in the central parts of the country and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in Malabar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 23rd June 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been weak except in Burma and Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Bengal, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, the Konkan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, Malabar and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Akyab five inches; Kyaukpyu Bhamo one and a half; Dhubri one; Cherrapunji five; Chittagong four; Narayanganj one and a half; Barisal one; Calcutta, Noakhali two; Purnea three-quarters; Naya-Dumka three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to da	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	..	..	0.40	—0 40
Rawalpindi	..	0.05	1.37	—1.32
Lahore	..	..	1.13	—1.13
Hissar	..	0.48	1.17	—0.69
Ambala	..	0.10	1.72	—1 62
Delhi	..	1.21	1.77	—0 56
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra ..	..	0.31	1.32	—1.01
Mainpuri	..	0.10	0.94	—0 84
Jhansi	..	0.06	2.16	—2 10
Cawnpore	..	..	2.04	—2 04
Allahabad	..	0.50	2.67	—2 17
SIND				
Jacobabad	..	..	0.12	—0 12
Karachi	..	..	0.53	—0 53
RAJPUTANA				
Ajmer	..	0.30	1.53	—1 23
Jaipur	..	0.78	1.43	—0 65
Kotan	..	0.93	2.11	—1 18
Mount Abu	0.07	1.05	2.61	—1.56
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	..	0.07	1.26	—1 19
Dwarka	..	..	1.03	—1 03
Veraval	..	4.92	4.27	+0 65
Rajkot	0.15	8.75	3.13	+5 62
Bhavnagar Para	0 52	2.25	3.60	—1 35
GUJARAT				
Surat	0.02	3.60	5.94	—2 44
Ahmedabad	..	0 36	3.37	—3 01
Deesa	..	1.40	1.18	+0 22
CENTRAL INDIA WEST				
Neemuch	..	0.19	2.84	—2 65
Indore	..	1.54	4.42	—2 88
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	0.40	4.06	4.83	—0 77
Saugor	..	0.38	3 99	—3 61
Hoshangabad	..	1.70	4.40	—2 70
Khandwa	..	0.36	4.08	—3 72
Akola	..	1.74	4.08	—2 34
Amraoti	..	2.17	4.83	—2 66
Nagpur	..	1.01	6.72	—5 71
Chanda	..	0.52	5.74	—5 22
Raipur	..	1.96	6.43	—4 47
KONKAN				
Bombay	0.17	5 95	14.22	—8 27
Ratnagiri	..	26.88	24.67	+4 21
Mormugao	..	31.50	25.11	+6 39
Karwar	0.03	42.61	30.35	12 26
BOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon	..	2.49	3.60	—1 11
Ahmednagar	..	4.18	4.47	—0 29
Poona	0.08	2.97	4.06	—1 49
Sholapur	0.01	0.75	3.91	—3 16
Bijapur	..	0.67	3.01	—2 34
Belgaum				
HYDERABAD		5.92	6.73	—0 81
Aurangabad	..	2.14	4.42	—2 28
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	0.62	4.24	—3 62
Hyderabad	..	3.03	3.68	—0 65
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore	0.01	36.72	30.72	+6 00
Calicut	0.25	35.28	28.93	+6 32
Cochin	0.64	30.66	23.67	15 09
Colombo	0.72	6.26	7.25	—0 99
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam		0.38	3.74	—3 36
Bellary		1.22	1.56	—0 34
Cuddapah		0.63	2.37	—1 74
Madras	0.01	1.40	1.54	—0 14
Bangalore	0.52	3.95	2.50	+1 45
Coimbatore		4.82	1 42	+3 40
Trichinopoly		0.03	1 11	—1 08
Negapatam		0.38	0 97	—0 59

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23nd June, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.763 in.
Temperature of air		84.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		77.7 „
Dew point		74.7 „
Relative humidity of Air ..		74 % „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		3.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air		90.8 „
Minimum		79.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, W. WSW
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight	miles	125
Fall of Rain	inches	0.05
Total fall during the month ..	„	5.81
Do. Do. year ..	„	5.81
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 24th	„	0.1g

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in
		16 11	27 2		23 9	18 7
Tu.	24	4 39	24 9	24	10 42	19 10
		17 4	26 3			
W.	25	8 6	24 6	25	0 18	18 7
		18 1	25 6		12 2	20 8
Th.	26	7 25	24 9	26	1 6	18 5
		19 0	25 1		13 10	21 0
F.	27	8 32	25 3	27	1 53	18 2
		19 56	25 0		14 15	21 0
Sat	28	23 43	26-0	28	18 07	19 1
		12 37	27 11		5 52	16 2
S.	29	10 1	26 7	29	3 11	17 4
		21 28	20 4		15 52	20 6
M.		10 38	27 2	30	3 47	16 11
	30	22 8	25 7		16 35	20 1

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, June 25.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

4124-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Burjorji Dorabji Baria vs. Mahomedalli Abdulalli Rajkotewalla, Mehta L and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4149-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen v Badridas Hanumandas, Tyabji D and Co.
4245-21—Payne and Co, Sha Sarabhoy Surajmal and Co. v Sakalchand Khemchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4152-22—Surveyor and Co, Tokersey Karsi, Huseinbhai Ahmedbhai, Madhavji and Co.
2063-22—Little and Co, The Majestic Paint Trading Co, Shanker Rajaram Zinanji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
896-22—Dabholker and J, Manilal Rajaram Mehta, Daji Babaji Pawar, Mulla and M.
4440-22—Mirza and M, Mahadu Anand, Vasa Bhikha Koli Vachha and Co.
3808-21—Jamsetji R and D, Tehelram Girdhardas v Lalji Dayal and others, Mulla and M, Forbes and Co.
2609-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Bhaishanker K and G.
4231-21—Smetham B and L, Kalyandas Jasmohandas v Chhotalal Bhaidas Daphtary, Merwanji K and Co.
4109-21—Crawford B and Co, Comptoir National des Compte de Paris v Harnandrai Fulchand and Co., Malvi M R and Co.
3041-21—Hiralal Th and Co, K F Shroff and Co v Bhaidas Jamnadas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4023-21—Pathare and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Scorchand Kevaldas and others, Jamsetji R and D.
1599-21—Amarchand and M, B N Lang and another v Adamally Huseinbhai, M B Chothia.
347-22—M B Chothia, Adamali Huseinbhoy v Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed and another, Amarchand and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

975-24—Shamrao M and H, Bai Dosibai Ardeshir Daruwala v Bai Hirabai Nanabhai Nanaseth, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2934-23—Madhowji and Co, Bai Mithabai widow v Narsey Khatao and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

4561-23—N C Dalal and Co, Bhabhoomal Lumbaji v Bhikhaji Nathaji and others, Vachha and Co.
4404-23—M B Chothia, Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Chaudhri, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

1495-24—Thakoredas and Co, Thakoredas Asmaram Gandhi and ors v J F Miranda.
1512-24—Payne and Co, Parmanand Jadhavji Modi and anr v Joseph Antao.
885-24—Patell and E, Haji Ismail Akmed Porebundervalla v Syel Imtiazhusein Mehdi Husein and anr, Shroff and L.
955-24—Payne and Co, Poospramnal Gookji Shinghani v The Official Assignee of Bombay and ors.
160-24—Little and Co, The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v Merwanji Bomanji Casinath.
1022-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotam Vithaldas Balkrishna Keroba Mantri.
1151-24—Mulla and M, Govindji Harsey and Co v Mohanlal Devchand Javeri, Mulji T and Co.
1135-24—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Natha and ors v D B Silva and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
1444-24—Payne and Co, The New Piece-goods Bazar Co v Thakar Lalji J Sooverji and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.
580-23—Thakordas and D, Vinayak Ganesh Kirlosker v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil and another, Manilal and K.
1771-24—Chitnis K and M, Vasantrao Pundlik Dhumalkar v Mukund Ramchandra Laud and another, Smetham B and L.
737-24—Madhowji and Co, Hitimbai Gulamhusein v Padamsey Nurserbhai.
287-24—Payne and Co, Vithoba Siva Nakhva and others v Manjunath Kison, Rele and Co.
864-24—Hiralal and Co, Dhunjishaw Hormusji Gorakhporewala v Jehangirji Dinshaw Umrigar and others, Chitnis K and M.
535-24—M B Chothia, Sheth Thakerdas Panachand v Haji Suleman Haji Ahmed and others.
801-24—F J Ghadially, Jehangir C Ghadially v Frederick Wight, Crawford B and Co.
1344-24—Tyabji D and Co, Ghelabhai Bhagwandas and others v Cursetji Jamsetji Mehta and others.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1932/20591-21—Dharamsey D and Co., Onkerlal Girdharlal and another v Madanlal Gopalji, Thakoredas and Co.
2375/25132-21—Madhowji and Co, Bai Kabcobai, Raichand Foolchand, Motichand and D.
2399/25229-21—G B Pandya, Pasu Hardu and others v Erachsha Dadabhai, Mulla and M.
4713-21—Madhowji and Co. Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. v Chabildas Nathubhai, Purnanand C and J.
5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J. Burjorji and Co., Madhowji and Co.
5363-21—Raghnaya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal, Madadeo Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5793-23—Craigie B and C, Dadiba H Billimoria and Co v Nowroji F Nowroji, J P Wallace and Co.
732-23—Manchershaw and N, Makanji Joraji v Sagarmal Nihalchand and ors v Purnanand C and J, Amarchand and M.
2951-22—Kanga and S, Nensey Meghji and ors v Domingo Arleo, Surveyor and Co.
9-23—Captain and V, Deokaran Nanji v Ratilal Mancharam Vehini, N C Dalal.
4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee v Chandulal Dayalbhoy, Tyabji I and Co.
4851-23—Vrajlal and Co, Amulakh Amichand and Co v Megha Permanand, Vachha.
4923-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of City of Bombay v Keshav Wagha, Mirza and M.
5046-23—Kanga and Co, Narandas Ranchordas v Purshotamdas Odhavji Bhatt, Ferreira and V.
5047-23—Kanga and Co., Bai Mariambai v Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Ferreira and V.
4592-23—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Wilhelm Paul Auston Werner and another v Vrajlal Pranjiwandas and Co., Khandwala and Chh., Mollile P and G.
4797-23—Andrade and Co., Meghji Lakhmidas v. Purshotamdas Lakhmidas, Captain and V.
5858-22—Purnanand C and J Jiwatlal Prataps v. Bejraj Jorawarmal, Thakoredas and Co.
4763-23—Manilal and K Waman Krishna Nigudker v Mathuradas Topan.
3403-23—Amin and D. Bai Nandkisore v Khatizabai, widow and others Sukhtanker and G.
4946-23—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Ganeshprasad Ghashilal, Khandwalla and Chh.
5005-22—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Girdharilal Mukundilal, Sukhtanker and G.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 24th.

Egremont, Holth, Calcutta.
Aras, Kent, Abadan.
British Fern, Oxley, Abadan.
Skuld, Hansen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Corfe Castle, Smith, Hull.
Lepanto, Proctor, Calcutta.
Maur, Jensen, Bangkok.
City of Batavia, Nicollas, Karachi.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.

S. S. Skuld:—The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain H. Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. City of Batavia:—The City Line steamer City of Batavia, 3,572 tons, Captain Nicollas, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S. S. Karagola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s African mail steamer Karagola, 3,847 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver will sail to-day from harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain A. C. Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

June 24th.

S. S. Castalia, for Liverpool:—71 bales Hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 80 bales wool, K Esmail, 26 bales wool, M H Deshdashti, 178 cwts Kapock seed, C Jivanlal and Co, 10 bales cotton, (Kapock) C Jivanlal and Co, 60 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd.

For New York:—23 cwts Jambul seeds, Hatee G Sulzawker.

S. S. Pentowy for Barcelona:—4,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Antwerp:—80 bales cotton, Indian Cotton Waste Ltd.

S. S. Macedonia for London:—134 bales wet salted goat skin Nizamuddin and Co, 999 cwts oil cakes, J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 10 cwts Manganese ore, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, 120 cases sandalwood oil, Thomas Cook and Son, 59 bales wool, A W S Wise and Co, 300 cwts Dilseed, J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 2,500 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1 bundle woollen carpet, J Mullar Esq.

S. S. Cracovia for Venice:—170 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

For Trieste:—1 bale cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S. S. Wartenfels for Antwerp:—99 cwts Kangseed, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Vigo for Middlesbro Dock:—1,500 tons Manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

For Hull:—1,500 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros, 1,976 cwts Barley, Ralli Bros, 10,500 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 272 cwts Crushed Myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S. S. Capo di Monti for Genoa:—10 bales cotton waste, Mrs. Coutts and Co, 4,000 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 5,700 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—150 tons Manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

For Naples:—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—3,900 cwts Myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S. S. Axenfels for Antwerp:—15 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Bergen:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—4,004 cwts Linseed, Vurdhaman Bros.

S. S. Argun Maru for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd, 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 807 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 1,193 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Wakasa Maru for Osaka:—20 cwts Indian Chutney, M M Poonjiaji and Co.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—20 cwts Sharkfins, B. P. Belakaka, 5 cwts Fish maws, B P Belakaka, 3 cwts Fish maws, A Haji, 1 cwt Shark fins, A Haji, 180 cwts Gum Arabic, M H Deshdashti, 18 cwts Fish maws, R Dhanji and Co, 67½ cwts Shark fins, R Dhanji and Co.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 22 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

June 24th.

S. S. Nagpur from Kobe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—49 cases silk goods, 16 cases cotton Hosiery, 5 cases wooden ware, 200 bags dried ginger, 15 cases douppion yarn, 24 cases celluloidwares, 7 cases Locks, 7 cases Toys, 10 bales raw silk, A Haji, 180 cwts Gum Arabic, M H Deshdashti, 18 cwts Fish maws, R Dhanji and Co, 67½ cwts Shark fins, R Dhanji and Co.

From Shanghai:—152 bundles raw silk, 50 H/Chests Tea, 100 bags Green peas, 12 Chests Black Tea, 12 cases Waste silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—263 Ps. Mattings, 168 cases Paper, 48 bales raw silk, 72 cases raw silk, 25 cases cotton socks, 4 cases yellow silk, 400 bundles cassia, 100 cases cassia, 25 cases cotton goods, 25 flasks Quick silver.

From Singapore:—10 cases rubber goods, 572 bags Betelnuts, 10 bags white paper, 10 bags green Capal, 400 bags sago flour.

From Colombo:—16 bags Green Tea, 76 bundle Motor Car Tyres, 12 boxes Gold Specie, 2 cases Gold Bullion, 253 bags Copra.

S. S. Delta from Aden, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—79 boxes gold coins, 58 boxes Bar gold, 5 boxes sovereigns, 1 box pounds, 123 bars silver, 2 boxes Specie, 14 bags Linseed, 56 bales clothing, 3 cases clothing 4 boxes Household effects.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS

The following gentlemen have been nominated Ordinary Fellows of the University:—

Mr. Khushal T. Shah, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc., Econ. (London), Bar.-at-Law, vice Mr. R. A. Hoggarth, whose term of office as an Ordinary Fellow expired on 13th May 1924.

Mr. Krishnalal S. Vakil, B.A., vice Mr. M. Hesketh, resigned.

Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., vice Mr. F. Geddes, whose office of Ordinary Fellow has become vacant under section III of the Act of Incorporation (Act No. XXII of 1857).

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frce. 530
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 590
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 589

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.32-9/16.
London—Paris Frcs 80.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs 93.00.
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, June 23.
Tele. Transfers.—Firm 1/5 1/16.
Bar Gold.—Steady £4/15/3.
Bar Silver Spot.—Quiet 34 5/8.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 24. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	235
Japan	135
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

London, June 23.

Rentes 3 per cenh.	53 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	34 5/8
,, ,, 2 months hence	34 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver.—Moderate, business steady.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/4

WAR LOANS.

London, June 23.
Funding Loan 4 p. c. 1960/90 £ 80 1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. 92 3/4- 1/8.
War Loan 5 p. c. 1929/47 £101 3/8.
Consols 2 1/2 p. c. 57 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3 /12 p. c. 47 1/2 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. 67.
(Sterling Loan).
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. 58.

STOCKS.

London, June 23.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 1/8
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 101 3/4
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 114 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

	London June, 23.
Stockholm	16.30
Christiania	32.11
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	24.41
Belgium	
Athens	

	London, June 23.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	80.65
,, ,, ,, Germany	18,200,000,000,000
,, ,, ,, ,, Italy ..	100.20

New York, June 23.
Demand Bills 4.32.50

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 23

DICSOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6	4 3/4
,, 5 per cent Rentes ..	23 7/8

BULLION.

Bombay, June 24.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/8.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/8/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/2 (July).
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/5 (August).

London, June 23.
Bar gold ready s. 95/3.
Silver ready d. 34/10.
Silver forward d. 34/10.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—China bought to cover sales, London speculators sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 24.
Ready—25—7—6

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad 25-8-0	25-8-6		25—8—6
Shravan 25-9-0	25-9 6		25—9—6

Teji Mandi :—
Asad 0—4—0 Gini Rani 16-1-6
Sravan 0—6—3 Gini King 16-2-0
Tone—Market Steady

COTTON FORECAST.
Dates to Buy and Sell wired opening your eyes from loss.
Send Rs. 50.
Money returned if unprofitable.
R. S. IYER,
NAGPUR.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 24.

A further drop of 47 points in old crop and 47 to 52 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on shorts selling on reports of favourable weather and better crop. Liverpool has been reported 29 to 33 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date the 23rd instant as under:—

"Beneficial rains have fallen in Texas."

In view of the more satisfactory weather reports coming to hand from America and the falling off in the ready demand locally, we rather expect to see somewhat lower prices in the near future, but the situation on the whole is still full of possibilities, and as the months of July and August are critical ones for the American crop we would still prefer to work on the Bull side in weak markets rather than enter into short sales at the existing level.

Owing to further lower advices reported from America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 524, i.e., Rs. 3¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers, and the market declined by half a rupee. Buying by shroffs raised the values to Rs. 524½. Around this level prominent shroffs sold which caused a setback and the prices dropped to Rs. 521½, but again improved to Rs. 528 and the market closed easily at Rs. 522 on selling by an Indore operator and one Japanese House. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 520½ and going down by half a rupee closed at Rs. 521½ at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Marwari shroffs.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 566 and steadily gave way to Rs. 564 on selling by Commisston Houses and Exporters, and closed at Rs. 564½. Whilst Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 493½ and going up to Rs. 494 gradually gave way to Rs. 491 on well-known shroffs selling, and closed at Rs. 491½. F. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted Rs. 541 and Rs. 442 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was very little.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 24.
6-30 P.M

Fully Good Broach	April/May	521 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	440
,, ,,	,, July	441
Fine Oomra	..July ..	562 1/2
,, ,,	..Dec./Jan. ..	490

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine F. Good Good				
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	570	555	540	525
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	575	560	..
M. G. Broach	630	615	600	590
M. G. Southerns	..	615	605	595 585
M G. Mathia	575	560	545	..
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 24

Fully Good Broach April/May	521
,, ,, Bengal July ..	537
,, Dec./January ..	439
Fine Oomra July ..	563
,, ,, Dec./Jan. ..	491
Good Southerns/June ..	590
,, ,, Aug./Sept. ..	595

SILVER.

Bombay, June 24.
Ready :—81—12—0.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	82-0-0		81-11-0	81—11—0
Asad	82-8-0		82-1-0	82—1—0
Shravan	82 13-0		82 7-0	82—7—0

Teji Mandi.
Asad 1—1—0
Shravan 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 24.
3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/15.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/-

SHARES.

Bombay, June 24.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425, India 81/8, Central Bank 24/14 and Eastern Bank 85 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410, Bombay Cotton 470, By. Dyeing 698/12, Century 357/8, Cent. India 492/8, Colaba Land 188/12, Coorla 165, Crescent 230, Edw. Sassoon 182/8 xd, Elphinstone 20, Fazulbhoy 888/12, Finlay 540, Gokak 98/12, Ind. Bleaching 207/8, Ind. Malwa 265, Kastoorchand 160, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 4600 xd, Morarji 2450, M. Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 130 xd, New Great 307/8, New City 270, Pabani 305, Pearls 515, Phoenix 440, Shapurji 190, Simplex 208/12, Standard 1300, Swan 800, Swadeshi 617/8, Tata Mill 150 and Vishnu-Cotton 1675 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 180 xd, B. Burma 315, B. Burma N. I. 68/12 pr, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/3, Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 11 xd, Katni ord 75, Katni def 197/8, New India 16/12, Shivrajpur 38, Tata Iron ord 17, Tata Iron def 55, Tata Hydro 760 and Scindia Steam 5/14.

Chartered Bank	£	20 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking corp	£	132
National Bank	£	45
Eastern Bank	£	6 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corp	£	13

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

24th June 1924.

New York Market 23rd June, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
28.62	July		28.33—29	28.15—47	
25.67	Oct.	25.55—12	25.40—27	25.19—48	
25.00	Dec.			24.53—47	
24.75	Jan.			24.24—51	
24.95	Mar.			24.45—50	
24.99	May.			24.47 —52	

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.55, lowest 25.04, range .51 points. Market declined on better crop reports. Trade is buying on limits down.

Liverpool Market 23rd June, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
16.77	July	16.63—14	16.62—15	16.48—29	
15.18	Oct.	15.04—14	14.97—21	14.85—38	
14.71	Jan.	14.87+19		14.40—31	
14.59	Mar.			14.29—30	
14.46	May.	14.32—14		14.16—30	
	Egyptian.				
21.60	July.			21.27—33	
19.07	Nov.			18.80—27	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 75,000 bales. Temperatures about normal. Light rains South Texas and East Texas, Lousiana, Arkansas and Nort Carolina. Forecast:—Western belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy. (2) American cross rate 4.32 7/8 on Saturday, and on Monday 4.33 1/8. Quiet easy market. Crop accounts more favourable. (3) Small market. Private Manchester reports good to-day. Our travelling man wires from Oklahoma: "Crops much better than last season. Barring lateness condition of crop is good."

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 23.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	250

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot Improved Dem.	17.30
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	23.70
New York 11 a.m. July	28.33
(As known in Liverpool Oct.	25.40
at closing time) Jan.	24.47
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	27.41
Oct.	34.67

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	16.90
July	16.68
Aug.	16.13
Sept.	—
Oct.	15.02
Nov.	
December	
January	14.55
Feb.	
March.	
April	
May.	14.32
June	
Egyptians:—July	21.43
Nov.	18.95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24.

Months.	Today's price.
June	16.67—.07
July	16.12—
Aug.	15.89—.08
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.77—.08
Nov.	..
December	..
January	14.32—.08
Feb.	..
Mar.	14.22—.07
April	..
May	14.07—.09
June	..
Egyptians:—July	21.20
Nov.	18.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool June 23.

June	16.74
July	16.48
August	15.97
September	15.43
October	14.85
November	14.62
December	14.50
January	14.40
February	14.33
March	14.29
April	14.22
May	14.16
June	14.07

Tone—Barely steady.

Liverpool, June 23.

Cotton Del M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool.	To-day's Prices.
July	16.48
Oct.	14.85
Jan.	14.40
March	14.29

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23.

June	21.87
July	21.27
August	20.82
September	20.28
October	19.35
November	18.80
December	18.67
January	18.52
February	18.47
March	18.47
April	18.47
May	18.47

Cotton Delivery M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 23.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.25
M. G. Bengal Fully Good	11.65
M. G. Bengal Fine	12.05
No. 1 Oomra Good	11.80
No. 1 Oomra Fully Good	12.30
No. 1 Oomra Fine	12.80
M. G. Broach, Good	12.65
M. G. Broach, Fully Good	13.05
M. G. Broach Fine	13.45
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.15
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	11.55
M. G. Scinde Fine	11.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 23

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	—
Futures at New York	
Futures at New York July	28.15
Futures at New York October	25.15
Futures at New York Dec.	24.53
Futures at New York Jan.	24.24
Spot Cotton at New York	29.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.0.
Futures at New Orleans July	27.28
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	24.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15
Demand Bills	
Silver Foreign Mined	66½

AMERICAN MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 23.

Future at New York.	To-days Prices.
July	28.15
Oct.	25.15
Dec.	24.53
Jan.	24.24

WHEATS.

Rozario Santa etc. 63 1/2 lbs. 46/6 J/J value.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 45/7 1/2 J. J. sellers.
Australian 48/9 June-July sellers.
Declined owing to fine weather and to more offering.
Choice white Karachi 47/6 J/J value.
Soft red Karachi 47 J/J sellers
Choice white Bombay 50 J/J sellers
Barley Karachi 32/9 J/J sellers

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June. 24.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-days' closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46	0	0	6	11	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46	0	0	6	10	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49	0	0	6	14	6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10	2	0	10	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12	3	0	12	11	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11	14	0	12	6	0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	90	0	0	17	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80	0	0	16	8	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	72	0	0	15	0	0
Teelseed, Black.. ..	68	0	0	14	0	0
Poppyseed, White ..	11	10	0	12	8	0
Groundnuts	75	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	8	4	0	8	8	0
Barley	36	0	0	..		
Castorseed	76	0	0	15	12	0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..						
Delivery	40	0	0	5	13	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	7	13	6			
Wheat, A/S	7—7—3					
Linseed, May	13—3—3					
Linseed Sept.	13	4	6			
Groundnuts J/J ..	76	0	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	78	9	0			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17	8	0			
Cotton seed J/J	5	13	0			

SEEDS.

Linseed LaPlata Argentine quiet and easier at £ 18 3/16 and £ 18 1/16 paid for June-July Cottonseed Bombay closed £ 10 1/4 quoted for June/July shipment.
Castorseed Bombay closed firmly held at £ 26 1/4 paid for June/July shipment.
Attock oil company's Report for the last year shows profit of £ 149,000 frm which £ 58,000 have been deducted for a/c of depreciation of field and Refinery and a dividenr of 6 per cent has been declared, carrying forward £ 3,000.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for May/June at £ 20. In castorseed from Calcutta for June/July shipment to Hull at £23 7/8, Linseed, Cottonseed and Linseed oil, very quiet.

LINSEED.

London, June 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June/July Sellers	£ 19 7/8

Lit le doing—Se lers offering at less money.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
,, J/J Done Buyers ..	£ 37 5/8
,, Sep./Dec. Paid ,,	37/6
Business done in Linseed La Plata at J/J Shipment Easier. ..	18 1/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 23.

Fine Whit C. and F. Calcutta July Sellers	20/4 1/2.
July-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2.
Fine White C. and F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White C and F Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	20/8 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23nd June, 1924.

Cotton	3,707	Bales.
Wheat	12,451	cwt.
Linseed	10,055	,,
Rapeseed etc	181	,,
Gingellyseed	466	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	700	,,
Castorseed	2,997	,,
Rice	41,761	,,
Myrabollams	641	,,
Cottonseed	825	,,
Mowraseed	151	
Gram	1,489	,,
Juwar	Nil	,,
Masur	545	,,
Barley	2,053	,,
Bajri	1,210	,,
Coal	2,765	Tons

METALS.

London, June 23.

English best Selected Copper	... £ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	... £ 61-
Copper Braziers	... 82
Yello wMetal	... 73/4
Hard Spelter	... 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	... £ 18 1/8
TIN BLOCK	... 224

BRASS

Bombay, June 24.

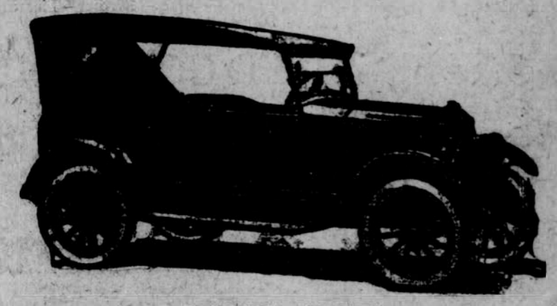
	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4 ..	65	0	0
Do	1 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 1/4 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 1/2 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 3/4 ..	63	0	0
Do	2 ..	63	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 24

	per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, English	.. 1/4	70	0	0
Copper	.. 1/ ..	69	0	0
Copper	.. 1 1/4 ..	69	0	0

"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs. 3000
WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING
FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

SHARE BAZAR.

24th June, 1924

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O
Ahmedabad Advance ..	415	410	
Bombay Cotton ..	470	470	
Bombay Dyeing ..	700-690-700-692-8	93-8-697 8	
..			
Century ..	365-60	358 12	
Nagpur ..	496-4-90	91-11-492-8	
Ociabe ..	191 4-90	190	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	230	230	
Indore ex-divi. ..	365-60	65 363-12	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	326 4-7 4	10-307-8	
Pearl ex divi. ..	515-16-4	15 516-4	
Phoenix ..	425	442-8	
Bharucha ..	195 90	190	
Simplex ..	212-8-7-8	10-207-8	
Swan ex-divi. ..	800	800	
Swadesh ..	620-16-4-17-8	16-4-617-8	
Pabni ..	305	305	
Fazal ..	890-85-87 8	890	
Mathuradas ..	290	280	
Tata Mill ..	155	150	
Globe ..	42-8	42-8	
Mysore ..	105	105	
Madhavji ..	263-12	262-8	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	98-12	98-12	
Edward Sassoon ..	182-8	182-	
Meyer Sassoon ..	130	130	
Alcock ..	180	180	
Bombay Burma Old ..	315	315	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	92-8	93-12	
Bombay Steamer Ordy] ..	71-4	70	
Bundi Cement ..	11	11-	
Central E. Mining ..	23-12	23-8	
Indian Cement ..	42-8	42-8	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	17-4	17	
Tata Steel Defd.	53-12	53-12	

Copper American ..	1 1/2	..	68	8	0	
Copper	1 3/4	..	68	8	0	
Copper	2/	..	68	8	0	
Japanese Copper Bars		..	61	0	0	
Panohteka Joint			29	0	0	
Copper, English Bars			61	0	0	
Brass Bars			41	8	0	
Pat Klai			62	0	0	
Lead, Country			18	0	0	
German Brass, Metal 3/4		..	62	0	0	
,, ,, ,, 1		.. ..	60	8	0	
,, ,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		..	60	8	0	
,, ,,	1 3/4 to 2		61	0	0	
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to	2		68	8	0	
American Copper 3/4 ..		..	70—0—0			
do do	1 to 1 1/4 ..		69	0	0	

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.
Bombay, June 24.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	9
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	7
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	9
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas ..	..No 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan	..No. 40—1	1	11	9
Japan	..No. 42—2	1	14	3
Japan	..No. 20	1	3	3
Japan	..No. 32	1	8	9

MILL STORES.

Bombay, June 24.

Quotations are:—
Healds Rs. 1-12.
Reeds Re. 0-3-4.
Roller Cloth Rs. 8-4.
Sizing Flannel Rs. 4.
Ring Twist Bobbin Rs. 10-4.
Conical Pirns 5in. Rs. 8.
Weft Pirns Rs. 6-4.
Card Cans Rs. 4.
Picking Bands Rs. 2-4.
Roller Skins Rs. 45.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 55.
Drop Box Pickers Rs. 10.
Slubbing Tubes Rs. 24.
Roving Tubes Rs. 22-8.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, June 24.

Quotations are:—
Epsom. Salt Rs. 4-12.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4-8.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24.
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 39.
Aniline Salt Re. 0-10-6.
Antimony Salt Re. 0-9.
Hydrosulphide Rs. 1-4-6.
Caustic Soda Rs. 22-8.
White Sugar Lead Rs. 36.
Litharge Rs. 38.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 15.
Acetic Acid Re. 0-8-6.

COLOUR.

Bombay, June 24.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Paste Lunger Rs. 90.
Alizarine 20 per cent Paste Cow Rs. 90.
Alizarine 20 per cent Paste I. P. Rs. 84.
Congo Red Rs. 1-12.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-12.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-6.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-8.
Sulphur Black Rs. 1-1.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2-4.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 3-2.
Melachite Green Rs. 3-8.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-10.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-4.
Soluble Blue Rs. 7.
Fast Red Rs. 5.

ARGENTINE WHEAT.

LONDON, June 23.

Argentine wheat crop estimate has now been given as 39,925,000 quarters.

RUBBER.

London, June 23.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, .../A 11
Plantation First Latez Crepe June ... 10 1/4
Tone.—Dull and slow demand.

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

A DRAWN GAME.

COLABA UNITED ..... 1 goal.
(Viswanath)
G. I. P. ALL BLACKS ..... 1 goal.
(Lee).

The G. I. P. All Blacks and Colaba United shared points on Tuesday when a patchy game resulted in a one-goal draw. The Indians were much superior in their attack and but for their lack of courage they might have secured a couple of points. From the beginning the Uniteds were on the offensive and their forward combination outwitted the railway defence to a certain extent. R. Eagle was the only formidable back, his colleague being a poor footballer. Five minutes before time the Colaba men registered their goal. The railway half Bottomley was penalised for reasons best known to the referee and a penalty was awarded. Viswanath's kick was saved by the railway goalie who unfortunately fell down after stopping and Viswanath had little difficulty in scoring.

The Uniteds had the better of exchanges in the second period but the railway men showed up better. After several futile attempts Lee scored the equaliser off a pass from the right, two minutes before the call of time.

The teams were:—

Colaba United:—Jaisingh; Viswanath and Balanna; Mahomed, Mankoo and Adam; Bajee, Ramjee, Dadoo Lava and Kishen.

G. I. P.:—C. Eagle; A. Eagle and Cribb; Bottomley, Spiers and Murphy; Leveridge, Veevers, Jardin, Lee and Townley.

Referee:—Mr. Turner.

TO-DAY.

Staff v. G. I. P. Parel.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA FIXTURES.

The following is a list of fixtures of the Hindu Gymkhana for the current season:—

"A" TEAM.

July 6—Arya Badhu C Club.
July 12—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
July 13—Fort Vijaya C Club.
July 19—B. B. & C. I. Railway C C.
July 20—Baronet Cricket Club.
July 27—Young Zoroastrian C C.
August 2—Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club.
August 3—Parsi Gymkhana.
August 9—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
August 10—Islam Gymkhana.
August 12—Elphinstone C Club.
August 14—Shahpur Spencer C Cup Team.
August 16—Grant Medical College Gymkhana
August 17—Baronet Cricket Club.
August 23 and 24—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona.
August 30—B. B. & C. I. Railway C C.
August 31—Hornets Cricket Club.
September 6—G. I. P. Railway Athletics.
September 7—Friends' Union C C.
September 8—Islam Gymkhana.
September 9—Gowd Saraswat C C.
September 13—H. M.'s Customs C C.
September 14—Bombay Gymkhana.
September 20—Bombay Improvement Trust C C.
September 21—New Hindu C C.
September 27—Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club.
September 28—Parsi Gymkhana.
October 4—Ralli Bros C C.
October 5—Elphinstone C C.
November 1 and 2—Islam Gymkhana.
November 8 and 9—Bombay Gymkhana.
November 10 and 11—Aligarh College XI.
November 15 and 16—Dr. Kanga's XI.
November 22 and 23—Poona Combined Team.

"B" TEAM.

July 5—Young Friends' Union Cricket Club.
July 26—Sydenham College Gymkhana.
September 8—XVI. Stars C C.
September 28—Parekh Cricket Club.
October 5—All Joy Cricket Club.
October 11—Eastern Telegraph C C.
October 12—Imperial C C Malad.
October 18—Morning Liberals.
October 19—Prabhu Jolly Cricketers.
October 25—B. B. & C. I. Railway (B. Team).
October 26—Lusitanians Sporting Club.

ENGLISH CRICKET

LONDON, June 23.

The following are to-day's scores in the county cricket matches which started on 21st June:—

Surrey versus Oxford University:—Surrey declared the first innings closed with, out adding to Saturday's total of 388 for 9. Oxford made 311, Knott and Blaikie making 65 and 75 respectively. Surrey in the second innings made 159 for 3, Sandham making 70 not out.

Essex versus Middlesex:—Middlesex declared their first innings closed at 479 for 8, Dales and Haig making 69 and 68 respectively and Hearne 116. Essex have made 27 for one in the second innings, and are 247 behind.

Yorkshire versus Sussex.—Sussex first innings closed for 192, Tate making 102 not out. Robinson took 6 for 87. Yorkshise made 283 for 2 in second innings, Holmes making 83 and Sutcliffe 148, not out. Yorkshire are now 291 ahead.

Leicester versus Lancashire:—Leicester's first innings totalled 136, Astill making 61. R. Tyldesley took 5 for 46. Lancashire made 224 for one in their second innings, Hallows and E. Tyldesley making 94 and 92 respectively both being not out. Lancashire are now 347 ahead.

Worcester versus Warwick: Warwick won by 6 wickets. Warwick's first innings closed for 119 Root taking 5 for 33. Worcester made 74 in their second innings, Howell taking 5 for 37. Warwick made 141 for 4 in second innings, Parsons making 81 not out.

Derbyshire versus Somerset:—Somerset's first innings closed for 447. Lyon did not add to his Saturday's total of 219. Derby's first innings totalled 222, Jackson making 93. Bridges took 7 for 56 and did Haitrick. Derby followed on and have lost three wickets for seventeen runs in second innings.

Northampton versus Cambridge University:—Cambridge's first innings closed for 224. Northants made 217 for 5 in second innings, Woolley and Bellamy making 54 and 51 respectively. Northants are 246 ahead.

Notts versus Kent:—Kent's first innings closed for 349. Notts have made 465 for 6, George Gunn making 98, Payton 68, Whysall 151 and Walker 52.

Hampshire versus South Africans:—South Africans made 336 in first innings, Nourse made 121, Commaille 62 and Blanckenberg 69. Newman took four for 118. Hampshire have made 185 for 4 in second innings, Fowler being 46 not out. Hampshire are 128 ahead.

The two-day match between Woolwich and Sandhurst started at Lords to-day and at the close of the play Sandhurst had made 337 for 7 and declared, Robinson making 143 and Dunolly 113. Woolwich have made 115 for 1 Hudson being 71 not out.—Reuter.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

A FORMIDABLE CONTINGENT FROM AMERICA

LONDON, June 23.

With the record entry of 277 qualifying rounds of the British Open Gold Championship which began to-day have been split over two courses half of the entrants playing at Hoylake and the half at Formby changing over to-morrow for the conclusion of the qualifying stage. There is a formidable American contingent including the ex-champion Hagen, Sarazen, MacDonald, Smith and Jim Barnes also two Spaniards and six Frenchmen. Both course records were broken to-day. George Gadd (Roehampton) headed the list at Formby with seventy. MacDonald Smith took seventy-two, Sarazen seventy-seven and Abe Mitchell seventy-eight. At Hoylake veteran J. H. Taylor (Mid Surrey), did the course record of seventy. Havers (Holder) took seventy-two, Tolley seventy-seven, Wethered and Duncan seventy-eight, American Nicholls seventy-nine and Barnes eighty-one and Hagen eighty-three. The last named need excellent rounds to-morrow to gain place in the first eighty who compete in the Championship proper at Hoylake on Thursday and Friday.—Reuter.

ALL-ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS.

OKAMATO DEFEATED BY LACOSTE.

LONDON, June 23.

The All-England Open Lawn Tennis Championships opened at Wimbledon to-day in a glorious weather. There was fashionable attendance and ten-thousand people watched the centre court games while thousands more gathered around the outer courts. In the first match on the centre court American Vincent Richards who is generally expected to reach the final was not extended in defeating Park 6—1, 6—1, 6—0. Next followed the most exciting and brilliant match in which Frenchman R. Lacoste disposed of the Japanese S. Okamato 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. Spaniard Alonso beat J. Gregory 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. The meeting of two prominent British players resulted in the elimination of O. Turnbull by J. Gilbert of the British Davis Cup team 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Britishers Lycett, Greig, W. Crawley and Rees won comfortably but L. Godfree of the Davis Cup team went down before American W. Washburn 6—4, 6—0, 7—5. Frenchmen Borotra and Feret and South Africans Spence Condon and Raymond scored victories.—Reuter.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

2ND MEETING OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Second Meeting of the Local Advisory Committee, B. B. and C. I. Railway, was held on Thursday, the 19th June 1924. The following subjects, which are of interest to the travelling public, were discussed:—

(1) Prices charged by stall-keepers and platform vendors in Refreshment Rooms and on station platforms.

(2) Nuisance and inconvenience to passengers caused by hawkers and beggars in Local Suburban trains.

(3) Waiting shed accommodation for third class passengers at Dadar.

(4) Charges for platform passes and overcrowding of Mail trains by persons who are not bonafide passengers at Colaba.

(5) Catering arrangements in Passenger trains for Hindus.

It is proposed at the next meeting to discuss some of the bigger schemes which the B. B. and C. I. Railway is now engaged on, such as the Electrification of the Local Section, Quadrupling the line between Borivli and Grant Road, and the new Terminus in Bombay.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE EXAM.

A competitive examination for admission to the Indian (Imperial) Police Force will be held about the middle of November 1924. The exact date will be announced hereafter in the Bombay Government Gazette. The examination will be confined to candidates selected by a Selection Committee from those nominated by the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Applications to compete at the examination must be made in a prescribed form, which can be had from the Inspector General of Police, and submitted, with the necessary documents to the Inspector General of Police through the District Magistrates concerned. In the case of candidates residing in the City of Bombay the applications must be forwarded through the Commissioner of Police while, in the case of those in Indian States or Political Agencies through the Political Officers concerned. The latest date for submission of applications to the local officers concerned is July 1st.

Full particulars regarding the examination can be found in the Press Note published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I of 15th May last or can be obtained from the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

BRIGHTER BOMBAY.

AN UP-TO-DATE CINEMA.

Rumour has been busy these last few days in connection with a new cinema which is shortly to open its doors to the public. The people responsible for it have been somewhat secretive in the planning of the arrangements but there seems little doubt but that the resort will be a very pleasant surprise to lovers of the picture theatre. Full details are not yet available but we understand that one of the chief theatres in Bombay has been acquired and transformed into a Picture House of the most modern type. Interviewed by a "Bombay Chronicle" representative the manager of the new enterprise was not very communicative. "We want it to be a real surprise" he said, "but one thing you can state with absolute confidence and that is the new Cinema will be the finest East of Suez."

In a few days we shall learn how far this rather daring statement is justified. From the little we have seen and heard it certainly looks as if there is going to be an answer to those folk who say, "one never gets a decent show in Bombay."

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

AN APPEAL.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha asks us to publish the following appeal addressed to the Directors, Agents, and Shareholders of the Scindia Company:—

Sir,—Last Saturday's meeting was a disappointment in many respects:—

(1) Some of the speakers were excited and used harsh language.

(2) The Chairman read his usual opinions and sweet reasonableness.

(3) Mr. Walchand, though pressed from all sides to support the Resolution, or at least to give an explanation, remained obdurate—neither rose nor spoke a word.

(4) The shareholders got enraged, and their rush towards the Chair and their hooting of Mr. Walchand were regrettable.

(5) Still more regrettable was the decision of a few shareholders to take the Company into liquidation!

In the midst of this hubub and excitement, let us not overlook the points at issue. They are briefly these:—

(1) Some time in January last, Mr. Narottam Morarji, the Chairman of the Board, assured some of the members of the Shareholders' Committee:—Messrs. Gordhandass, Shroff, Vasavda, self and others, that he would have a resolution passed by the Board of Directors for the reduction of the capital and for the wiping off the liability of Rs. 45 per share.

(2) The shareholders were clamouring for the cancellation of the liability, and were not in a mood to adopt the last Report and the Balance Sheet, till that was done. Mr. C. I. Parekh urged for it; but Messrs. Vasavda, Shroff, self and others requested the shareholders to pass the Report, and that the reduction would be carried out shortly after. The shareholders agreed, and the Report and the Balance Sheet were adopted—January 24.

(3) After four months, the Board passed a resolution reducing the value of Rs. 30 share to Rs. 15, giving to the holder of Rs. 75 share two shares of Rs. 15 each, and Rs. 10 in cash; and wiping off the liability of Rs. 45 on Rs. 30 share. It was this Resolution, that came up before the share-holders on last Saturday, and it needed three-fourths majority to pass it.

(4) All the shareholders present voted for it; only four voted against it. Shortly after that Mr. Walchand put into the Chairman's hands a paper demanding a poll. There was a great hubub at this, as nobody stood up and demanded the poll, and as only four persons had voted against the Resolution. But let us not overlook the pivital point. The said Resolution was certainly conceived, considered and approved of by the Managing Agents. It was then put before the Board of Directors, and adopted after mature consideration. And so in the opinion of the wise management of the Scindia Company, *it was just, equitable and advisable to reduce the value of Rs. 30 share to Rs. 15; to wipe off the liability of Rs. 45; and to give to the holder of Rs. 45 share two shares of Rs. 15 each and Rs. 75 in cash.*

(5) Now, is it not the duty of the Managing Agents and of the Board of Directors to see, that that fair, equitable and expedient Resolution is passed without any hitch?

(6) May we know, if they have secured the requisite proxies? Or whether they have shown lip sympathy and stood neutral? I do know, that Messrs. Narottam, Revashankar Javeri, Hiralal Nanavati, Laiji Naranji etc. entreated Mr. Walchand to support the Resolution. But we do not know, whether these Directors have exerted and to what extent succeeded in securing the proxies to pass the Resolution.

(7) It may be contended, that it was no business of theirs to do so! But shareholders cannot gulf that down. For, there was the standing assurance of Mr. Narottam; and there have been cases, when some of these very Directors have run round and secured proxies to support and secure the election of their own men! Further, will not these very directors secure proxies to defeat the ill-thought out suggestion for the winding up of the Company? And, Sir, are the Managing Agents, and the Directors *unable* to carry out a *fair and equitable Resolution?* Is it not a serious position for them and for the Company, if a band of few shareholders (some of the old and existing Directors) can defy the whole lot? I earnestly request those concerned to bring all their influence and good sense to bear on these men, and save the Company from endless strife and trouble. At the same time, may I request the shareholders not to be panicky not to be provoking, not to lose patience and not to think of liquidation, which will mean ruination of our national key industry and of our own interests? As regards the opinions of the Counsels, the distribution of leaflets, and the Morvi Bank transactions with the Scindia Company, I shall not say anything at present.

P.S.—One fails to understand, why the Chairman, without consulting the shareholders chose such an awkward day as Friday and such inconvenient hours as 12 to 5 p.m. for the poll!

B. F. B.

LATE MRS. RAMABAI RANADE.

Under the auspices of the Seva Sadan Society, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held on Saturday, (28th instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Society's Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi to express sorrow at the sad death of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade. Mrs. J. B. Petit will preside. Among the speakers will be Mrs. M. D. Cama, Lady Jagmohandas J.P., Mrs. A. B. Gokhale, and Mrs. B. Lukmani.

"CROSS-BAR FETTERS."

C. P. GOVERNMENT'S CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The attention of the local Government has been drawn to the following extract from an article by Mr. A. B. Chothia that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 7th May 1924:—

"Are you aware good reader, of the torture kniwn as Cross Bar Fetters Some of the prisoners at Visapur and at Chanda jail in C. P. Province, have narrated their experiences under it, which remind one of the Crucifixion of Lord Christ. The agonies of the prophet were soon over with his death, but here at Visapur and at Chanda the prisoners' hands are tied and fastened the same to a board a few inches higher than his reach obliging the unfortunate creatures to stand on tipeoe for ten solid hours! Such is our boasted civilisation and such is the civilisation of the foreign Government that rules over us."

The undersigned is directed to say that the statement made therein that at Chanda the prisoners' hands are tied and fastened the same (sic) to a board a few inches higher than his reach obliging the unfortunate creatures to stand on tiptoe for ten solid hours is without foundation. The reference is evidently to a jail punishment known as 'standing hand-cuffs' or 'hand-cuffing to a staple.' In the Chanda jail this punishment was inflicted on six prisoners and was carried out strictly in accordance with the instructions for the execution of the punishment given in paragraph 502 of the Central Provinces Jail Manual. The staple is fixed into the wall so that the ring into which the hand-cuffs are fixed is 45 inches from the ground, and the highest point to which it can be raised is 50 inches. It is, therefore, impossible that any man undergoing the punishment should be obliged to stand on his toes, unless he were an abnormally short man. The height of the shortest of the six prisoners on whom this punishment was inflicted in the Chanda jail was 5 feet—4inches. It was, therefore, impossible for any if thtm to be compelled to stand on his toes.

As regards the duration of the punishment, it may be pointed out that the punishment is limited to not more than four consecutive days and for not more than six hours on each day, with an interval of at least an hour after each period of three hours. The allegation that the prisoners were obliged to stand on tiptoe for 10 solid hours is, therefore, false.

'Cross bar fetters' is another jail punishment which consists of a single bar for the purpose of keeping the legs apart and of ankle rings. The total weight of such fetters, including ankle rings is not to exceed 2½ pounds. The length of the bar is not to exceed 16 inches in the case of men who are not less than 5 ft.—6 inches in height, or 14 inches in the case of men below this height. In the Chanda jail this form of punishment was inflicted on three prisoners only, but in no case was it inflicted at the same time as the punishment of standing hand-cuffs.

The actual facts being as stated above, the undersigned is directed to ask the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to publish the correct version with an apology for the previous mis-statements. Failing this the local Government will be constrained to take such legal steps as it may be advised to take against the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for the publication of defamatory matter.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. NELSON.
Chief Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces.

Pachmarhi, June 21.

FATAL FALL FROM BUILDING

EUROPEAN CONTRACTOR'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Mr. Knapp of Messrs. Knapp and Co., Building Contractors, fell from the fourth floor of Kirte Building, Forbes Street. The building is under construction. Mr. Knapp was removed to the European General Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

CORONER'S COURT.

MOTOR FATALITY.

Mahommad Alisah, a Mahomedan, aged about 45, residing at Oomercarry, while waiting for a tram car at Golpitha on the 22nd May at about 8 p.m. with his sister got confused when a motor car No. 3669 came up. The driver, Abdul Majid sounded the horn but as Mahommad got confused he was knocked down by the right rear wheel. The car was stopped immediately and Mahommad was taken to the J. J. Hospital from where he was taken home on Monday and there he expired at night.

At an inquest held on his body on Tuesday morning, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL FROM STAIRCASE.

Gomtibai, a Hindu woman, of about 60, residing on the first floor of a house at Grant Road was found lying unconscious at the foot of the staircase and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where her skull was found to have been fractured. She died subsequently. It appears she was in the habit of sleeping on the verandah near the staircase.

At an inquest held on her body a verdict of death from fracture of the skull resulting apparently by her having accidentally fallen down a staircase was recorded.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Habia Ramsaran, a Purdeshi girl aged 13, was sleeping with her mother on the night of the 21st instant when a lamp placed near the bedding accidentally tilted and fell on the bedding setting fire to it and to the clothes of the mother and daughter. The father got his hands burnt in an attempt to stem the flames. The girl and the mother were severely burnt and were removed to the J. J. Hospital where the girl died on Monday night.

REPORTED THEFT.

Adamji Dawoodbhoy a glass merchant, residing in a room in 1st Carpenter Street has reported that on his return to his room at night after the day's work in his shop found that the room was broken into as also an inner room. Clothing worth Rs. 347 was missing.

ELECTION IMPERSONATION CASE.

PARTIES COMPROMISE.

The election impersonation case in which Ali Mahammad Oosman and Umar Dossa were charged with impersonation and abetment at the last elections came up for hearing yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate.

Messrs. Velinkar and Kanuga appeared for the complainant, Mahammad Tar Mahammad. Mr. Godinho defended accused No. 1 and Mr. Nariman defended accused No. 2.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Velinker said that both the parties had expressed a desire to compromise as the allegations against the parties concerned were withdrawn and he was not leading further evidence.

Thereupon the Magistrate recorded the case as compounded and discharged the accused.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At about 6 p.m. on Sunday evening while Baba Mahammad was driving a hack victoria along Queen's Road towards Opera House motor car No. 7877 driven by Dombu Laxshman came from behind and struck the rear right wheel of the victoria as it reached the Charni Road junction with the result that the carriage was severed into two. The front portion with the driver seated on the coachbox was dragged along hundred and fifty paces from the scene of the accident when the driver was thrown down. The further progress of the horse was arrested by a passer-by. The injured driver was taken to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had suffered a simple fracture of the left leg.

The above were the facts adduced by Deputy Inspector Colonna who charged the accused before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court with rash and negligent driving.

The accused denied his guilt but was convicted on evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50. If the fine is recovered, Rs. 26 is to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

COMPLAINT AGAINST LORRY DRIVERS.

Two motor lorries one towing the other by a wire rope on account of the rear lorry being disabled were driven down the Grant Road Bridge on Monday night at about 7-30 when they were stopped by the policeman on traffic duty. On the signal for the release of the traffic the lorry took a turn into Lamington Road when the intervening rope got entangled with the wheel of the rear lorry incapacitating the driver to steer properly as a result of which the lamp post in the centre of the road was thrown down and dragged along for some distance. One Mahadeo Baba who was at the scene of the accident was also knocked down and is being attended to in the J. J. Hospital.

Such was the complaint levelled against Dharmaji Chintoba and Vagir Rahman, the drivers of the lorries before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala at the Girgaum Police Court.

As the injured man is still detained at the hospital, the case stands adjourned to the first proximo.

Mr. Manker, police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

A MAHOMEDAN STABBED IN KAMATIPURA.

Considerable excitement was caused in Kamatipura 10th Lane on Monday night at about eleven o'clock when an alarm was raised by a woman Masumbibi that her husband was stabbed. Inspectors Newby and Achrekar repaired to the scene and found the woman's husband, Sarfudin Mahammad Hassan, lying in a pool of blood with a stab wound on the chest. On arrival at the hospital where he was sent, the man was found dead. A search of the place disclosed a blood-stained coat, a 'payran', and a table-knife. These were identified to be the property of one Miakhan Doolekhan, a stone mason, who was alleged to have committed the fell deed as a retaliation to his dismissal from the place of the deceased who, suspecting Miakhan of improper intimacy with his wife, summarily turned him out.

The body of the deceased was removed to the Morgue and at an enquiry by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, Masumbi related that on the night she heard Sarfudin's name being called out and was about to wake him up when a man struck her husband with closed fist and dragged him to the door. When she went there she saw the deceased falling near the door of the next room. She spoke to him but got no answer. She suspected Miakhan as the assailant as there was enmity between him and her husband.

Dr. W. Nunan, examining the body, said that there was a stab wound between the third and fourth ribs on the left side. The wound had penetrated the margin of the left lung. The cause of death was internal hoemorrhage due to a stab wound involving heart and lung. The injure could have been caused by the knife produced.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Jutes with a good buying support Howrah and Clive opened strength and after trading progressed rates eased off slightly on profit-taking. Buyers were also on the market for Birla, Presidency, Hukumchand, Craig and Waverley. The heavy priced stocks were also enquired for and in most cases the higher prices were paid. In coals business that was through in Bengal, Burrakur, Borrea, Bansjorah, Gopalichuck and South Karanpura at current rates. West Tetturya improved further and Khas Jherria maked a rise of a couple of points. Teas reflected little or alterations generally with a very fair demand continuing. North Western Cachar however fetched fifteen points over the last quotation and Tezpore was a firm feature. In miscellaneous nothing of any importance was recorded. Carew Sugar being in some request while Bengal Timber was quoted lower. Government securities were practically unaltered. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 68, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/4, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/4.

Railways:—Kalighat Falta Railway 72/8.

Cottons:—Muir Mills ord. 220.

Jutes:—Alliance 513/8, Anglo-India 363, Auckland 224, Banagore 149, Bally 205, Belvedere 250, Birla 9, Budge Budge 425, Champdany 471, Cheviot 64, Clive 37/2, Craig 6/12, Dalhousie 385, Delta 318, Howrah 42/14, Hukumchand ord 11, Kamarhatty 540/8, Kinnison 998, Kelvin 790, Lansdowne 236, Central 538, Northbrook 54/8, Orient 195, Presidency 2/8, Reliance 55/8, Soorah 216, Standard 388, Union 515, Waverley 2/10.

Coals:—Albion 4/13, Bansjorah and Bengal 628/8, Bhalgora 10/6, Barabuni 14/4, Borrea 16, Burrakur 37/4, Damagurria 10/4, Gopalichuck 19/12, Khas Jherria 40/4, Lakurka 19/4, Jainty Central 1/4, New Kendah 9/12, Phularitand 2/8, South Karanpura 11/12, Singaran 6/8, West Tetturya 3/2.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord 4/8, Burma Finance 2/2, Indian Wood Products 6/8, Bengal Timber ord 186, Carew and Co. 92.

Tea Companies:—Atal 21/12, Belgachia 29, Bishnauth 28/4, Dhusseri 7/4, Dessai and Parbuttia 352, Dufflaghur 12/8, Gielle 25/3, Hattikhira 23/12, New Purupbari 10/4.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

The Harwood League: Staff vs. G. I. P. Parel, Commerson, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 26.

The Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. H. G. A. 70 Co., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Dr. Arundale's public lecture on "The World of the Great", I. L. Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane Corner, Thakurdwar, 7-30 p.m. (Admission tickets: Re. 1 and As. 8 and 4).

FRIDAY, June 27.

S. S. "Dongola", with mails of the 12th instant, expected at 9 a.m.

Dr. Arundale's lecture on "National Education", I. L. Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, 7-30 p.m. (Admission tickets: Re. 1 and As. 8 and 4).

SATURDAY, June 28.

The s. s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Harwood League: Y. M. C. A. vs. Staff, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Dr. Arundale's public lecture on "Adyar and its Workers, Blavatsky Lodge T. S. Hall, Apollo Street, 7-30 p.m. (Admission tickets Re. 1, and As. 8 and 4).

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 25 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 26 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 29 Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 1 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 5m; Sunset 7h 20m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The "Clan Sinclair" left Suez on the evening of 21st instant.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There will be a meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India at Cowasji Patel Street, opposite the Hongkong Bank, at 6 p.m. on Thursday.

ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Jehangeer Cursetjee Mistree, J.P., has been appointed to act as Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India during the absence in England of Mr. Arthur W. S. Wise.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 28th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress office.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture on "The Children Bill" will be delivered by A. Montgomerie Esq. C.I.E., I.C.S. at the residence of Mrs. Dehladi, Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, on Thursday (3rd proximo) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANKING SOCIETY, LTD.

The sixth annual general meeting of members of the Society will be held on Sunday the 29th June at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Griha, Girgaum, Bombay, when all members are requested to attend.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 p.m. of 23rd June 1924 to 6 a.m. of 24th June 1924.

Smallpox 14 attacks (including 1 imported from Mangalore) and 7 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 84; total mortality this day last year 95.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO POOR STUDENTS.

A few scholarships are to be awarded to poor and deserving students from backward classes. Applications with the results of the last annual examination and other necessary information will be received by Mr. Narhari Vithal Khandke, Hon. Secretary, Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Dadar, Bombay, on or before the 15th July, 1924.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Pore, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay, will deliver magic lantern lectures at Madanpura and New Nagpada Night Schools of the League on the following subjects and dates:—Volcanoes and Earthquakes on Wednesday, 25th at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

Malaria on Thursday 26th at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

The following programme of music by the Grand Hotel Orchestra followed by the news of the day from Reuter's and the Associated Press of India will be broadcasted by wireless at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day at 6-40 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

One Step—Oh! Harold—Roberts.
Vasle Song—Thro' The Night—Logan.
Song by Mr. W. Walker.
Song by Miss P. Symonds "The Floral Dance"
Humorous Song by Mr. Watson.
Fantasie—Il Travotore—Verdi.
Violin Solo—Humoreske—Dvorak.
Song by Mr. W. Walker.
Song by Miss P. Symonds "Sincerity".
Humorous Song by Mr. Watson.
Melodie—Chanson—Friml.
Intermezzo—Penelope's Garden—Ancliffe.
News of the day.—
Fox-Trot—Maggie! Yes, Ma—Collins.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

MURDER OF A KURLA PIR.

BRAHMINS IN TROUBLE.

The great excitement that was created at Kurla in consequence of the alleged murder of a Pir known as Maulana Fakir has not yet subsided, and his admirers and disciples are determined at all costs to see the crime avenged.

On Monday, Mr. Haji, Bar-at-Law, presented a complaint charging the following four Brahmins with murder and with abetment of murder:—(1) Govindrao Gore, (2) Mahadeo, (3) Laxooman, and (4) a temple pujari.

After examining the complainant Abdul Karim Azimulla, a merchant of Kurla, His Worship passed orders for the arrest of the accused.

The case has been fixed for hearing on Saturday.

North Western Cachar 492/8, Rutcma 16, Sircell 80, Tezpur 11/4, Tenepani 15/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one thirty-second pence.

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NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1924.

ASIATIC UNITY.

A few days ago we pointed out that it was a grave mistake for Hindus to imagine that Asiatic Unity was the platform only of the Mussalmans and merely a new name for militant Pan-Islamism. We showed that it was a political and economic necessity. Peoples who are all alike ill-treated in a certain manner would be mad if they did not unite against their common persecutors. We said that if the Muslims were able to establish close relations with the Islamic countries with a view to mutual defence, that would be a gain to India and could bring no danger, obviously, if the Hindus would but apply themselves to the task of promoting similar close relations with the non-Islamic countries of Asia which are more akin to them than to the Muslims in religion. It may, perhaps, have seemed too large an order; but it is an order that will have eventually to be carried out, if India is in earnest in her expressed wish to advance to equal rank with the free nations of the West. The resolution of the Indian National Congress which declared Asiatic Unity to be among the aims of Indian Nationalism has remained a dead letter hitherto, so far as Hindus are concerned. Perhaps the project seems so vast and vague to them that they know not where to begin. Well, we can show them where they might begin to great advantage.

We have heard much apprehension expressed of the power of Afghanistan as a support to the Muslims of India; but so far as we know such apprehension has never been supported by events in history. Afghanistan has been the buffer state of India from the earliest times, against invasion from the North and the North-West. Whenever India has been conquered, Afghanistan has been conquered first, and India has been invaded only over the dead body (so to speak) of Afghanistan. Still, let us suppose for the sake of argument, that Afghanistan is really such a danger as some Hindus imagine: they have a Hindu State beyond the frontier in Nepaul. When the Indian Muslims try to make the Afghans sympathise with Indian Nationalist aspirations, are the Hindus doing nothing of the same kind in Nepaul?

For every country which the Muslims can win over to the cause of India and of Asiatic union, the Hindus can win over a country, as its counterpoise. For every million Muslims gained for that cause, the Hindus, if they try, can bring two millions of non-Muslims. A philosophical observer might well question which has done more harm to India: the cultivation of brotherly relations with Afghanistan by Indian Muslims, or the neglect to cultivate such brotherly relations with Nepaul by the Hindus. From the very nature of the National Movement it is now impossible to think of India as an isolated unit attached to Britain and concerned with no-one else. India will have ere long to take her place in Asia—we hope with the goodwill and help of Britain—and it is her interest to know her neighbours and agree with them. Afghanistan is balanced by Nepaul; the whole Islamic world as it exists to-day, cannot provide a counterpoise to China and Japan. Far from tending towards the easy triumph of Pan-Islamism, the work of promoting Asatic Unity, it seems to us, would tend to Hindu-Muslim Unity by giving the Hindus security against the feared aggression. But it is a work that cannot possibly be done by Muslims only. The Hindus too must get to work, or the result is bound to be one-sided.

AN OPPORTUNE APPEAL.

The statement issued by the President of the Congress regarding the greatest problem which faces the country to-day opportunely endorses the recent important and eloquent appeal of the Mahatma in that connection. "To Hindus and Muslims alike," Maulana Mahomed Ali says, "I say that he who takes up the cudgel on behalf of his own community in these days and begins to throw the blame on the other community only proves that he is devoid of all love of liberty and desires to perpetuate the present state of slavery." In saying this Maulana Mahomed Ali goes to the root of the problem and points to the only rational and patriotic attitude that an Indian genuinely desirous of his country's freedom must adopt, not as a matter of expediency but as a dictate of his deepest conviction. For, if Hindu-Muslim unity is essential to the winning of Swaraj, it is no less essential for keeping it after it has been won. So far as this question is concerned, there can be no mental reservations of any kind because, as the Mahatma wrote the other day, there is no way of achieving anything in this afflicted country without a lasting heart-unity between Hindus and Muslims and, especially, because this unity is immediately possible of achievement, being both natural and necessary for both communities. It is this conviction which makes Maulana Mahomed Ali say that while he loves his community no less than any other Mussalman, the best service he can do it at the present moment is to free India from the existing bondage and that he cannot do that by airing grievances against the Hindus because he does not want to play into the hands of the enemies of his country's freedom. There is no doubt that in the disturbances and affrays between the two communities which take place and to which undue publicity is given in certain quarters, it is the rowdy elements who play the chief part. But their occupation would be gone were not a favourable atmosphere for their unfortunate activities created by those who ought to know better. Among the latter the chief culprits are not a few of the vernacular newspapers, both Hindu and Muslim, of Northern India and elsewhere, which consciously or unconsciously, keep the flame of intercommunal passion alive by their thoughtless and mischievous partizan advocacy. Some of these newspapers are a disgrace both to journalism and to the country and they will cease to exist as soon as the leaders of both the communities take concerted action on the same lines as have been just adopted at Delhi. Section 153A, which penalises the promotion of hatred between communities, has been in the past brought into requisition against many a Nationalist journal by a gross abuse of power by a defiant bureaucracy intent upon crushing the Non-Cooperation movement. Yet the indecent scurrility which passes for communal journalism flourishes in spite of section 153A. As a Non-Cooperator, Maulana Mahomed Ali says, it is not for him to ask Government to stop these newspapers—and for our own part we consider freedom to be the best safeguard against its abuse—but, as he points out, even Non-Cooperators may draw an obvious conclusion. It was section 153A which was used against an unselfish and harmless worker like Mr. Stokes as it was the same section under which many a patriotic Indian journalist and publicist has been sent to prison by the same bureaucracy which seems entirely unconcerned with the mischievous activities of men who are daily prostituting a noble profession and harming the cause of their country. Is it surprising that patriotic Indians should begin to ask themselves if there is any connection between this strange inaction of the bureaucracy and the jubilant manner in which many Anglo-Indian journals are seeking and exploiting every opportunity of setting one community against the other? "Anyone who reads the comments on the existing tension in the newspapers hostile to the national cause and the conclusions drawn about the unfitness of the country to govern itself", as Maulana Mahomed Ali says, "can judge for himself who, in reality, is responsible for the increase of inter-communal bitterness and ill-will." Though these newspapers are creating considerable mischief, they do not seem to realise that they are making the task of reconciliation between England and India more difficult every day.

OUR NEWS AGENCIES.

We find the following telegram from the Bombay correspondent of Reuter's Agency published in the Kenya newspapers:—

BOMBAY, May 17.

"Political interest centres in the forthcoming meeting between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Das in Bombay. The former, writing in the newspaper, "Young India", has practically recanted his doctrine of boycott and non-co-operation. He says "We cannot do without British books or medicines: Why should we boycott English watches because Geneva watches are available?" He declares that he intends to tell Mr. Das to enter the Councils for a definite object, and not for mere obstruction."

Anyone in India who has taken the least trouble to acquaint himself with Mahatma Gandhi's views on the subject of "boycott" and "Non-cooperation", knows that since his release, he has not deviated by a hair-breadth from the views on both these subjects, which he held before he went to jail. For Reuter's Bombay correspondent, therefore, to state that the Mahatma has "practically recanted his doctrine of boycott and non-co-operation," is, to say the least of it, gross misrepresentation. There is nothing in the article in "Young India," from which the correspondent has quoted, to suggest any change in the Mahatma's views on the two subjects. He had never preached a boycott of watches, even British watches, before he went to jail. The correspondent of a responsible and world-wide news agency cannot possibly plead ignorance as an excuse in such a matter. Was it ignorance or a mischievous intention to discredit the great Indian leader in the eyes of his countrymen in Kenya which made the correspondent publish such a statement? The Bombay branch of Reuter's owes an explanation to the Indian public.

Notes of the Day.

Premier's Amazing Plea.

Mr. MacDonald has missed an excellent opportunity of retrieving the moral wrong done to England by Justice McCardie's *obiter dicta* during the O'Dwyer Nair case. If Justice McCardie's remarks were an outrage on the principles of British Justice, it is impossible either to understand or adequately to characterise the amazing plea offered by the Premier for stifling the discussion about it in Parliament. The only explanation that one can offer is the old familiar one so deeply brought home to every Indian heart by Justice McCardie,—namely, that Justice and other similar things by which the English people set so much store require considerable qualification in the process of their application to India and that, in this respect, India need expect a Labour Government to take no higher line than a Conservative or Liberal Government. It is an inexcusable travesty of justice for the responsible head of a Government to suggest that what is impossible of condonation in a considered judgment may be excused in an oral charge to the jury because, forsooth, the charge is delivered "at the conclusion of a lengthy and somewhat heated trial." Mr. McDonald evidently did not realise the incalculable harm that a judge can do by misdirecting the jury when he indulged in a dictum which is subversive of the elementary principle of justice. The Premier's refusal to take the required constitutional action is the more amazing in view of his own uncompromising condemnation of Justice McCardie's pronouncements upon "issues involving grave political consequences which themselves were not being tried." Mr. Lansbury is satisfied with the Premier's statement because he apprehended the defeat of his motion. So far as Parliament is concerned, the McCardie episode is thus ended. But the harm done to England by it remains.

Vaikom.

The latest prank of the police at Vaikom is the confiscation of the Charkas with which the Satyagraha volunteers have been whiling away their time in the none too clement weather of the place. We are inclined to think that the police have made this new move not on their own initiative but at the instigation of the higher authorities of the State, who are evidently getting more and more non-plussed and consequently desperate at the masterly inactivity of the volunteers. While the latter are prepared to wait till eternity for the success of their efforts, the authorities would appear to be fast losing their patience and wanting to bring matters to a head, somehow, that is to say, by means both legitimate and illegitimate. When they recently found themselves confronted with "untouchables" converted to the Arya Samaj, they were forced to resort to the patently unfair dodge of discriminating between converts to the Arya Samaj and converts to Islam or Christianity. But one false step was bound to lead to others. The authorities, since then, have been obliged to extend the "untouchable" and "unapproachable" ban not only to converts to the Brahmo Samaj but even to "high caste" sympathisers of the "untouchables." But, instead of receding, the tide of popular sympathy for the "Untouchables," both in the State and throughout India, is swelling in volume day by day and position of the authorities is becoming more and more precarious. The present move to confiscate the Charkas of the volunteers is one more desperate attempt on the part of the authorities to sweep back this tide, but the effort is likely to prove as successful as that of the venerable Mrs. Partington. It is, indeed, a pity that the authorities do not realise what a laughing-stock of the world they are making of themselves. We suppose they will next proceed to stop the singing of patriotic songs and devotional hymns by the volunteers by gagging their mouth—with khaddar rags, for preference.

Vox et Preterea Nihil.

We have heard that Swami Satyadev is President of the Human Right Defence League, but we have not heard anything about the Human Right Defence League of which Swami Satyadev is President. Can anyone provide us with a list of members of the League, and a general notion of its constitution and activities? Nobody will deny that a League for the Defence of Human Rights is needed, and many men have tried to found one which would prove effective. The trouble until now has always been that such organisations have proved useless for the lack of power—except when they have limited their defence to the interests of a particular section of humanity as in the case of trades unions, which have succeeded in improving the lot of the boiler-makers, the candlestick-makers, and so on; and in the case of the employers' unions both in trade and industry. The Human Right Defence League, to judge from its designation, aims at nothing less than the defence of every human being who is wronged. What are the means employed by the League? Does it defend the rights of suffering humanity by force of arms, or legal or illegal action? Or does it merely claim a general right to interfere where it pleases and condemn whom it pleases, in the name of wronged humanity? If that is so, humanity might well object. At present all we know of its activities—or at any rate of the recent activities of Swami Satyadev—are one attempt to rouse ill-feeling about an obsolete and disused law in Bhopal State, and one telegram to the Press, denying to Hakim Ajmal Khan the right to speak his mind about the question of Berar. These suggest that the objects of the League are none too friendly to a certain section of humanity. Are Muslims human, in the estimation of the League, or do they all rank as oppressors of humanity?

C. P. Ministers.

Is there any basis for the report that comes from Nagpur that "in exercise of his powers under the Government of India Act" the Governor has decided to appoint two Ministers for a period of six months? The powers of the Governor in respect of the appointment of Ministers are defined as under in Section 52 of the Government of India Act:—

"52 (1) The Governor of a Governor's province may, by notification, appoint Ministers, not being members of his Executive Council or other officials, to administer transferred subjects, and any ministers so appointed shall hold office during his pleasure.

"There may be paid to any Minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to a member of the Executive Council in that province unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the Legislative Council of the province.

(2) No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than six months, unless he is or becomes an elected member of the local legislature."

Doubtless, under these two clauses the Governor has the power to appoint for a period of six months any person as a Minister, who need not necessarily be an elected member of the Council, but this power does not stand by itself but is to be exercised in correlation with the powers vested under the Act in the Legislative Council. The C. P. Legislative Council, as the Governor is, no doubt, well aware, has deliberately refused to make any provision in the current year's budget for any ministerial salaries. Since the budget debate the old Ministers have resigned and the Governor has been administering the Transferred Departments himself. But now suddenly and presumably as a result of the Bengal Government's recent declaration that in the opinion of their legal advisers the Governor is competent to retain the services of his Ministers and authorise payments to them of any salary up to the statutory limit, it is announced that the Governor of the Central Provinces, too, is going to engage the services of the Ministers to discharge the task which he himself has been discharging during the past two months.

Postponing the Evil Day.

Since the salaries of the new Ministers have to be submitted to the vote of the Council, they will be introduced as "supplementary estimates" for reconsideration of the Council at its next session and if the Council refuses to sanction them, the Governor will "authorise" the payment of the salaries, in exercise of his powers under Section 72D (2) of the Act which lays down that the Governor shall have the power in cases of "emergency" to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for "the safety or tranquility of the province" or for "the carrying on of any department." But will such a dodge prevent the ultimate assertion of the will of the Legislature, whether in the Central Provinces or Bengal? When the Councils in both these provinces have refused to sanction the supplementary estimates in respect of the salaries of the Ministers appointed or retained in defiance of their will, the Ministers will perforce have to resign their offices and the Governor will have to carry on the administration without the help of Ministers. How long can he do so? He will be obliged to dissolve the Council and order fresh elections. If the new council proves as "refractory" as the present one, will he dare to appoint Ministers who do not enjoy the confidence of the Council? The Governors of the Central Provinces and Bengal, by their present devious devices, are only postponing the evil day—they cannot prevent it overtaking them. It is because they are unwilling to work the Reforms according to the spirit underlying them that they are obliged to resort to devices which must disgust all constitutionalists. The Indian bureaucracy would be untrue to its Bourbon traditions if it behaved otherwise. However much it may try, it will ultimately discover that it cannot resist the Time Spirit successfully.

A Strange Story from Jalgaon.

The story of the Municipal Girls' School at Jalgaon, as related elsewhere in this issue by "Pro Bono Publico" is, as our correspondent observes, "most wonderful and such as has never been heard of in the annals of municipal history." In order to provide worthy accommodation for some worthy Sadhus, who wish to spend four months at Jalgaon, the Jain community at Jalgaon persuaded the Jalgaon Municipality to give up the Municipal Girls' School for that purpose. Irregular and contrary to all precedent as such action may have been, one could have found excuse for it on grounds of hospitality, if the interests of the girls had been considered on an equality with the comfort of the visitors, and proper temporary premises had been provided for the school. As, it is, according to our correspondent, premises have been provided which deserve the following description: "This house is most insanitary and is situated in a blind lane which is inhabited by the riff-raff and low bullies of the town. It is a very disastrous thing that young girls and adult school mistresses should have to be located in such a worthless place where they are always subject to danger." Thus writes "Pro Bono Publico" and adds: "Will any honourable member of the Council raise this point in the July session?" We cannot believe that such a crying scandal as that described by our correspondent will be allowed to last until July. If the facts are as he states them, Jalgaon will share our correspondent's indignation, and the Sadhus, when they hear at what a price their lodging has been bought, will side with Jalgaon.

A Welcome Move.

The opponents in the Corporation of the proposal for the establishment of an Ayurvedic dispensary under the direction of the National Medical College betrayed ignorance of the indigenious systems of medicine. None of them was competent to pronounce an opinion on either the Unani or the Ayurvedic system of medicine. It is too late in the day now to say that these systems are not good, for they have stood the test of time for centuries, and ignorant and interested criticism will not induce Indians to abandon them, though all agree that the true line of progress in this country must be the combination of the best in Western system and the best in the indigenous systems. The concensus of public opinion is in favour of strengthening the Indian systems by proper research work, and Indian drugs suit both the pockets and the sentiments of the people. The most potent argument in favour of the indigenous systems is that people want them, and some people will not have western medical aid at any cost. The Corporation did well, therefore, in adopting Mr. Balubhai Desai's amendment for having one dispensary of Unani system and another of Ayurvedic system in each of the different Wards of the City.

Bombay's Milk Supply.

Repeated attempts have been made by the Municipal authorities in the City to supervise the city's supply of milk and give the public better value for their money, but these attempts have not been very successful. It is not so much a question of prosecutions, or even better supervision, as of sufficient and better milk supply, and as long as the supply is defective there is bound to be adulteration on a large scale. There is no organised attempt made in Bombay on a sufficiently large scale to give the public a fairly good supply of milk at moderate price, and the *gowlies* cannot always be relied upon to sell pure milk at any price. The Corporation has before it a proposal by the Municipal Commissioner for erecting model milch-cattle stables at Trombay, at its own expense, where milking will be done under the supervision of the Municipal staff. Here it is proposed to have large cattle sheds and milk will be produced in more "natural" conditions than in the city at present. The wasteful process of slaughtering the cows after one lactation will also be stopped. The urgent need of the city is a pure milk supply and the Corporation Committee must expedite its decision in the matter.

MCCARDIE MOTION

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE

WILL LABOUR GOVT. CAST OFF IMPERIALISM?

HOUGHTON'S ARTICLE IN "HERALD."

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, June 24.

Lala Laipat Rai states no part of the Dominion memorandum was read or approved by him, his signature being dependant on consultation with the Swarajists. Nevertheless he personally agrees with the memorandum except stronger views on the Indianisation of the army. He was not sure whether the Royal Commission was the best method.

Mr. Lansbury withdrew the Justice McCardie Motion following the Premier's statement that the Judge's words did not constitute a technical ground for censure. The Premier added that those words calculated seriously to affect Indian opinion. The Government completely endorsed the decision of the late Government on Genl. Dyer.

Mr. Bernard Houghton writes in the "Herald" that Justice McCardie expressed a common opinion of the ruling classes in Britain and India and asks if the Labour Government was prepared to discard imperialism and give freedom to India.

NO DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

MR. MACDONALD'S EXCUSE.

LONDON, June 23.

In the Commons, Mr. Lansbury asked if Government would grant time for the discussion of his motion asking for the removal of Mr. Jusice McCardie from the Bench in connection with his summing up in the O'Dwyer case.

Mr. MacDonald said that Government had come to the conclusion that the discussion on this subject would only add to the harm done to India by the words complained of.

As regards Mr. McCardie, it ought in fairness to be borne in mind that the objectionable passage did not occur in the considered written judgment but in the oral charge to the jury delivered at the conclusion of a lengthy and somewhat heated trial and the very form in which it was couched showed that the judge was not informed regarding what took place. He affirmed that Government completely associated itself with the decision of the Government and not merely of the Secretary of State for India of the day.

He added that however unfortunate his words might have been they clearly did not constitute the kind of fault amounting to moral deliquency which, constitutionally would justify Government action. Government would always uphold the rights of the judiciary to pass judgment even on the executive if it thought fit. It was therefore all the more necessary that the judiciary should guard itself against pronouncements upon issues involving grave political consequences which themselves were not being tried.

Mr. Lansbury expressed that he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. MacDonald's statement. (Ministerial cheers.)—Reuter.

HOUSING BILL.

ANOTHER BIG DEFEAT OF GOVT.

LONDON, June 24.

The Government sustained another defeat in the Commons yesterday by a substantial vote of 315 to 175 as a consequence of Opposition and Liberal combination in favour of the motion to refer the Housing (Financial Provisions) Bill to the Committee of the whole House instead of to a Special Committee as Government sought to impose. The defeat, however, was one on procedure and not on principle. No political significance is therefore attached to it and other business will be proceeded with. Prior to this incident, the Bill which embodies the financial resolutions had already passed second reading after the Opposition motion for rejection was defeated by 269 votes to 208. The Opposition argued that it was unsound in theory and practice and in finance it was thoroughly bad. Liberals also expressed some discontent and it was the Liberal Masterman's motion which ultimately resulted in Government's discomfiture.—Reuter.

"NEW BURMA" EDITOR'S APPEAL ADMITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TAVOY, June 23.

The Sessions Judge has admitted the appeal made by Mr. B. A. Haaing, Editor of "New Burma" and his publisher against the order of the District Magistrate in the defamation case instituted by Inspector Hutton.

Sir Horace Byatt has been appointed Governor of Trinidad.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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POLITICS AND GOVT SERVANTS.

DISMISSAL OF MR, SUBBARAO

INTERPELLATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

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LONDON, June 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thomas Johnston asked whether the Under-Secretary of State for India was aware that the Madras Government was discharging officials who had contributed to the Tilak Swaraj Fund or associated themselves with non-cooperators or subscribed to non-cooperators press, that Mr. Subbarao was discharged from the Telegraph Department for an official reason, that he either was a non-cooperator himself or actively sympathised with the non-cooperators and whether Mr. Richards would make inquiries with a view to the discontinuance of this policy.

Mr. Richards replied he had no official knowledge of the individual case or any general orders of dismissal but all Government servants were prohibited from subscribing in aid of any political movement in India and knew the existence of this prohibition. He pointed out that in Britain also civil servants were expected not to identify themselves with any political party.

"THE WORKERS' WEEKLY"

Sir Charles Yate asked whether the issue number 60 of 28th March of the "Workers' Weekly" was the only number of that journal which had been proscribed in India as it contained seditious matter or whether all issues of that paper had been proscribed and if not why not.

Mr. Richards replied that certain other issues of the paper named had been proscribed in some provinces. As regards the last part of the question the Government of India could only use powers of proscription against those issues which fell within the provisions of the law.

Mr. Mills drew attention that the Director-General of Posts in India had refused the postal official Mr. G. P. Bhave permission to start a Marathi non-political monthly magazine for the purpose of supplying news about postal unions and providing matter calculated to increase the efficiency of workers in Indian Post Offices. He asked was it the policy of the Government of India not to continue the existing permission for the publication of journals conducted by their own subordinates and whether Mr. Richards could take steps to ascertain the reason of refusal by the Director-General in this case with a view to redressing any grievance.

Mr. Richards replied that Lord Olivier would cause an enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case on which he had at present no information.

CAWNPORE CONVICTIONS.

PRESS ACT IN INDIAN STATES.

LONDON, June 23.

Copy Right.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lansbury asked whether Prof. Richards had now received copy of the evidence and judgment given against the prisoners recently tried for sedition at Cawnpore and whether he would lay the full and complete statement of the proceedings of the trial upon the table of the House.

Prof. Richards replied that he had not yet received the papers mentioned. He was unable to say if Lord Olivier would decide that the papers should be laid before the House.

Mr. Lansbury asked, when the papers had arrived would the House have an opportunity of seeing them.

Prof. Richards replied, that depended upon the view which Lord Olivier might take.

Mr. Lansbury:—"Have not we got any views about the matter."

ELECTION EXPENSES IN INDIA.

Col. Yate asked when it was intended to introduce rules to fix the maximum scales for election expenses in India similar to those enforced in the United Kingdom.

Prof. Richards replied that he was unable to give the date, but the Government of India intended to make proposals as soon as sufficient data were available. This might prove to be the case as the result of the last elections.

Col. Yate asked which of the Native States in India had introduced press laws and how far these Native States laws differed from the law enforced in British India.

Prof. Richards replied that the only definite information he had was that a press act was or had been enforced in Baroda. He had no detailed information with regard to its provisions.

THE AGA KHAN.

HEART ATTACK AT INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, June 23.

The Aga Khan got a heart attack in the India Office while attending a meeting of the India Colonies Committee. He received the immediate attention of Major-General Smith and Colonel Fleming, both of the Indian Medical Service. His Highness is much better but is advised to take complete rest. He will be unable to meet Mr. Thomas to-morrow.—Reuter.

FIRST FORMAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 24.

Despite the illness of H. H. the Aga Khan, the first formal Conference between Mr. Thomas and the India Colonies Committee is being held to-day.—Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

BUSINESS CONFINED TO DAWES REPORT.

MAKING GERMANY A WILLING PARTNER.

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 23.

Brussels.—It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Macdonald and M. Herriot at Chequers decided the terms of a collective note to be presented to Germany after the anticipated Belgian approval had been obtained, drawing the attention of Germany to the interest she had in giving material guarantees of her good will and good faith if she desired restoration of normal relations with the Allies. The note will insist very urgently on the necessity of Germany's giving all assurances on the vital question of disarmament without delay.

PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Baldwin Mr. Macdonald said that the purpose of his interview with M. Herriot was to discuss the technical arrangements necessary in order to put the Experts' Report into operation and certain matters in which Anglo-French co-operation seemed desirable in order to promote security and peace in Europe. That must not be taken to mean that he intended to make any exclusive arrangements between any two powers The discussion would be reported to the Premiers of Belgium and Italy to whom M. Herriot and Mr. Macdonald were anxious, that no decision should be presented as already taken. The talk was preliminary to Inter-allied Conference in London probably on 16th July. The communique issued covered the ground of the conversation.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. MacDonald said that it was very desirable that America should be represented in the Conference of 16th July. (Cheers). A communication to that effect would be made to America immediately. The representation of Germany would be discussed but obviously an inter-allied agreement was in the first place essential with regard to what they were prepared to do to give effect to the report. It was felt that the report imposed certain obligations on Germany somewhat outside the obligations of the Treaty of Versailles. The question remaining for consultation with Belgium and Italy was how best they could make Germany a willing partner in sharing these obligations.

Mr. MacDonald said that the business of inter-Allied Conference would be the Dawes Report. As soon as all the machinery was in active working order to put the report into operation, the conference would proceed to discuss and he hoped to arrange other outstanding questions between France and Britain, including inter-Allied debts but he emphasised the debt questions would not be mixed up with putting the report into operation.

Replying to Mr. McNeill Mr. MacDonald said that the question of proportions in which the Allies shared payments from Germany certainly would not be reopened.

CONSULTATION OF DOMINIONS.

Replying to Mr. McNeil, Mr. MacDonald said that Government was communicating with the Dominions. He gave an assurance that the Dominions would be completely consulted, so that they might feel they were partners with the Government in everything Government did. (Opposition Cheers.) He emphasised that in settling the question of putting the Dawes Report into operation Government would take no responsibility that Britain or the Dominions would be mulcted in seeing them carried out.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. MacDonald said that Germany would be asked to come in to make good the final arrangements for putting the Dawes Report into operation.—Reuter.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR IMPERIAL COLLEGE.

LONDON, June 23.

In a letter to the Press, Lord Milner, Chairman, Colonial Office Committee, appeals for £100,000 sterling for the Imperial College of tropical agriculture at Trinidad in order to complete and equip a new building and laboratories which are now being constructed and also to provide for the establishment of Instructional Sugar Factory towards which sugar machinery engineers in Britain have contributed apparatus valued at £20,000 sterling. The contributions hitherto amount to nearly £14,000 sterling including Rhodes Trustees 5,000, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, 2,000, British Cotton Spinners' Association and Fine Cotton Spinners' Association and Otto Beit each one thousand. Lord Milner points out that the College will be assured of a permanent income of fifteen to twenty thousand a year. The British Government has granted £15,000 sterling spread over five years. Trinidad has given a free site and grant of 50,000 pounds. The College has made a good start and has a considerable number of students from the different parts of the Empire. Five ex-students have already been appointed to posts under the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in Nyasaland and Uganda.

Doctor H. Martinleake, ex-director of the Department of Agriculture, the United Provinces and member of the Commission on Agricultural Research organisation in Sudan has been appointed Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.—Reuter.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

SERAJGANJ RESOLUTION.

TORY MOVE AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

LONDON, June 23.

In the Commons Col. Howard Bury drew attention to Mr. C. R. Das's support of the Swarajist resolution at Serajgunj Conference paying homage to the murderer of Mr. Day and the indignation of Europeans in India at the eulogy of murder as a political weapon. He asked whether the Government of India contemplated to take any legal action against the movers of the resolution.

Mr. Richards replied that he had not received any official intimation that legal proceedings were contemplated.

Col. Howard Bury asked whether Mr. Richards dissociated himself from Lord Olivier's statement in his letter to Mr. Satyamurthi that Swarajists were using a perfectly constitutional weapon and whether he considered murder a constitutional weapon.

Mr. Richards, in his reply, drew attention to Mr. Gandhi's condemnation of the resolution.—Reuter.

DISMISSAL OF N. C. O.

In the Commons to-day replying to Mr. Thomas Johnston with regard to the Madras Government's discharging officials who were sympathising with Non-co-operators in which connexion Mr. Johnston instanced the discharge of Mr. Subba Rao from the Telegraph Department. Mr. Richards said that he had no official knowledge of the case or any general orders of dismissal but Government servants were prohibited from subscribing to or aiding any political movement in India.

Mr. Hannon drew attention to the applications from various industries to the Indian Tariff Board for protection and asked whether, since the grant of such protection would operate against British export trade with India, Government intended to endeavour to come to some arrangement with the Government of India in that respect.

Mr. Richards replied that Lord Olivier did not think he could usefully consider the propriety of making any representations to the Government of India before the Tariff Board had reported.

INDIAN DEPUTATION.

Mr. Scurr asked for a statement on the purport of the deliberations between the Indian deputation headed by the Aga Khan and Lord Olivier on Indian Reforms and other cognate matters.

Mr. Richards replied that there had been no deliberations between any Indian deputation and Lord Olivier. Lord Olivier had received statements of views from the deputation mentioned and other deputations or individuals but he was not prepared to publish reports on their purport.

Replying to Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Richards said that Lord Olivier would arrange that a transcript of the judgment in the O'Dwyer case should be furnished to the Government of India who would doubtless consider whether any observations on it appeared to be called for.—Reuter.

VISAPUR HORROR.

QUESTION OF ABOLITION OF BEL CHAIN,

LONDON, June 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mills drew attention to the report of the Visapur Gaol Inquiry Committee and asked whether, seeing that the chain by which prisoners were chained together at night was still used in the Indian gaols and no scavenger was employed in such cases to prevent insanitary conditions, he would advise the Government of India to abolish this practice.

Mr. Richards replied that the Government of India had brought to the notice of the Local Governments the Jail Committee's strong condemnation of this method of securing prisoners and expressed the hope that it would be prohibited except when absolutely indispensable as a precaution against escape.

INDIAN COLONIES COMMITTEE.

Mr. Scurr asked the date when the Indian Colonies Committee in London was expected to complete the deliberations and present its report to the Government of India.

Mr. Richards replied the function of the Committee was to discuss certain questions with the Secretary of State of the Colonies and make representations to him. The date of the conclusion of their work did not depend upon themselves alone and could not yet be definitely forecast.—Reuter

SIR DENYS BLAKEWAY.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING.

LONDON, June 23.

The King received in audience, to-day, Sir Denys Blakeway on the latter relinquishing his appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and Mr. N. M. Samarth on his appointment as a member of the India Council.—Reuter.

STRUCK SUBMERGED REEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Captain of "Clan Macmillan" wireless from the steamer "Shwedagon" says the "Macmillan" foundered after striking a submerged reef off the Preparis island."

EXIT SMUTS.

HERTZOG TO FORM MINISTRY.

LONDON, June 23.

Cape Town.—General Smuts has resigned the Premiership. The Governor-General has summoned General Hertzog and asked the Smuts Ministry to continue pending the formation of the new Government. Reuter.

INDIAN MILTITARY ECONOMY

APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN ON COMMITTEE.

LONDON, June 23.

In the Commons Mr. Thurtle suggested that Mr. Richards should advise the appointment of a non-official expert such as Sir Sivaswami Iyer or Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas to the Committee appointed by the Government of India for the purpose of making recommendations for economy in military expenditure.

Mr. Richards replied that he had not heard of the Committee but if such committee was being established there was no doubt of any exercise of wise discretion in the selection of expert members.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

NO BRITISH PRESSURE ON IRAQ ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, June 24.

In the Commons replying to Major Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Thomas said that no British pressure whatever had been brought to bear on the Iraq Constituent Assembly to accept the Anglo-Iraq Treaty.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL AUTOCYCLE RACES

LONDON, June 23.

K. T. Wemlow riding the new Imperial Jap won the Junior Trophy for 3½ horse power machines in the International Autocycle Races in the Isle-of-Man doing 226 miles in 4 hours 4 minutes and 21 seconds. —Reuter.

MR. BHUPENDRANATH BASU.

CONDITION CAUSING ANXIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu is still seriously ill at his residence and his condition is causing anxiety.

A "TRIVIAL" APPLICATION.

COMMENT ON COUNSEL'S CONDUCT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Their Lordships disposed of an application on revision of Nand Kishore Rai, Zemindar of Ballia whose complaint on a charge of assault, insult and defamation against Mr. L. H. Niblett, Assistant Opium Agent, Ballia, had been dismissed by the lower courts after two enquiries and two applications to the Sessions Judge. The matter arose out of the complainant's trespassing into Mr. Niblett's compound and Mr. Niblett remonstrating with him. It was alleged that Mr. Niblett abused and threatened to assault the complainant.

Their Lordship commented upon counsel filing such an application which they described as trivial, useless and groundless, and dismissed it remarking that it was difficult to treat the matter seriously but only with the contempt and ridicule it deserved They characterised the conduct of the complainant as childish miserable and contemptible.

REFORMS IN DATIA.

LEGISLATURE WITH NON-OFFICIAL MAJORITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DATIA, June 23.

His Highness the Maharaja of Datia celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday on 22nd instant. The citizens of Datia presented an address of congratulation which referred to numerous measures of public utility sanctioned by His Highness.

The Chief Minister, on behalf of His Highness, made an important announcement to the effect that His Highness was pleased to grant constitutional concessions to his subjects by creating a Legislative Assembly with a majority of elected members to help in the administration of the State. There will be thirty-five members in all, of which 20 will be elected. It will have full powers to make laws and regulations and advise His Highness' Government in important executive matters.

(Continued from column 6.)

leave to the experts to say what the gain will be to the world. But it requires no expert to say what the success of the spinning-wheel must mean. I am convinced that as soon as the Congress workers visualize for themselves the possibilities of this simple invention in an incredibly short space of time the Charkha will occupy a place in the Indian home next only to the simple village stove."

BIRDWOOD COMMITTEE.

BREAK DOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS

SIRDAR MANGAL SINGH INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

Sirdar Mangal Singh who is now at Ahmedabad was interviewed this evening by the Associated Press on the position created by the abandonment of the Birdwood Committee by the Government of the Punjab. Sirdar Mangal Singh said "The Sikh situation is now more serious than ever. The negotiations have completely broken down and we are awaiting another attack. After two months shilly shallying the Government quietly informed the world that they have given up the idea of proceeding further with the Birdwood Committee. No satisfactory reason is, however, given. I do not wish to go into the details of the discussions which have been carried on between the S. G. P. C. and Government, but this much I can confidently say that the negotiations have failed through no fault of ours. Our attitude had all along been thoroughly reasonable and consistent. Even the official communique is colourless and does not blame us for the result. But the ever watchful champions of the Bureaucracy have accused the Sikhs of mule-like stubbornness. Instead of straight away jumping into the conclusion they should have first demanded a detailed statement of facts from the Government themselves. Let Government even now take the public into their confidence, otherwise the S. G. P. C. would be compelled to issue another statement in order to lay the whole case before the public so that the world may judge as to who is to blame for the rupture. As for the accusation of mule-like stubborness I do not want unnecessarily to prolong the controversy. I put a straight question to them. It could be proved on unimpeachable documentary evidence that Government in several stages of the negotiations have been going back on their previous decisions and that later on they refused to give a definite promise to release the prisoners even after the Gurudwara Bill was passed."

Continuing Siraar Mangal Singh attributed the failure of the negotiations entirely to Government.

Speaking on the future attitude of the Sikhs the Sirdar said that they were always reasonable and prepared for an honourable settlement. "It is up to the new Governor to show that his offer of friendship was real and genuine and that it was not with a view to gain only a tactical advantage."

Asked if the Sikhs would remain non-violent under every form of repression Sirdar Mangal Singh said "Oh! Yes; they will remain non-violent under the greatest provocations, but if on account of the continued and wholesale persecution of the Sikhs our successors thriugh weakness decide to abandon this righteous path and take its sword it would be a great calamity for the community." In such a case Sardar Mangal Singh would entirely lay at Government doors the responsibility of such a change.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

MAHATMA HOPES TO AVOID INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD JUNE 24.

Mr. Gandhi does not despair of any internal dissension in the Congress circles as a result of his resolutions before the All-India Congress Committee. He was interviewed this afternoon at his Ashram at Sabarmati by a special representative of the Associated Press of India.

Asked whether from all he had seen he was still certain that he would be able to avoid a fratricidal war. Mr. Gandhi replied: "Certainly. There seems nothing to make me despair of being able to avoid internal dissensions. Opinions may differ as to the interpretation of the phrase, but I have very little doubt that there would be no unseemly dissensions. I regard the members of the All-India Congress Committee whether Swarajists or No-changers to be patriotic enough to consider the welfare of the country in preference to every other question. It is perfectly true that the Swarajists feel keenly about their own position as I do about mine. But I give them the same credit for the love of the country as I claim for myself. That being so there is not the slightest reason why it should be impossible to come to an understanding whereby both can work along their own lines."

ECONOMIC AND UNIFYING VALUE OF SPINNING-WHEEL.

To the next question if he did not think that the spinning-wheel was too tame for young workers. Mr. Gandhi said: "It appears to be too tame only to those who have not worked at it and who have been too lazy to think out its economy and unifying value. Those who are nurtured on the theories of Political Economy deduced by Western writers from Western conditions have taken no note of the special conditions of India. It presents a problem all its own. As I have repeatedly said whatever judgment may be pronounced upon many things I have advocated history will pronounce only one judgment on the spinning-wheel; namely, that it was the only thing that could put India on her feet. I know that difficulties are enormous, but they are not insurmountable and certainly not nearly as great as the difficulty of reaching the top of the Mount Everest, and when a few brave Englishmen have succeeded in the enterprise I must

(Continued in column 5.)

LEAVE TO OFFICERS.

EXTRAORDINARY INSINUATION.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. A number of reports, made by the different Committees, were passed by the Corporation without much discussion, but on an apparently trivial matter a great deal of heat was displayed by the members who took part in the discussion. It was about granting leave to officers who were working on the Tansa Completion Works. Mrs. Hodgkinson had written a minute in which she stated that the change was made because the staff was European, and while she sympathised with the desire of Indians to Indianise the Municipal service, she did not think that malaria was a desirable ally for the Corporation to adopt towards that end. This statement created a great deal of anger among the Nationalist members who said the insinuation was clear enough, and they used some hard words in expressing their feeling. Ultimately, Mr. Jamnadas moved an amendment that the minute be expunged. Mrs. Hodgkinson, however, on the suggestion thrown by Mr. Gamudia, withdrew from her minute those four lines objected to by the members.

The Corporation considered the report of the Water Supply Committee regarding the question of compelling landlords to provide pumps wherever necessary, etc. It was stated that Counsel was of the opinion that landlords could be called upon to put up pumps to pump the water up and the Commissioner stated that the requisite powers were vested in him and that he was taking action in special cases where necessary. The report continued:—

"As regards the provision of pumping power at the balancing reservoirs, the Commissioner is of opinion, in which the Committee concur, that this would not remedy the grievance in all parts of the city, as all parts of the city are not supplied from the balancing reservoirs. If any pumping power provided at the reservoirs is to be effective in raising the pressure in those parts of the city as are supplied from the balancing reservoirs, it is essential that these reservoirs be supplied with sufficient water from the lakes to keep the pump fed throughout the hours of supply and this cannot be obtained until the completion of the Tansa Scheme now in progress."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and recorded.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

LEAVE TO OFFICERS.

The Corporation considered the Water Supply Committee's report about the question of granting leave to certain engineers employed in connection with the Tansa Completion Works:—

"The Commissioner stated that the staff of temporary Resident Engineers and Assistant Engineers employed in connection with the Tansa Completion Works would have very little work to do during the monsoon months, viz., from the 1st June to the 1st November. At the time of the original Tansa Works during this period of the year the staff generally lived in Poona and returned to the Thana District early in November. With the heavy rainfall which prevails during the monsoon along the pipe line, construction work of all kinds is impossible and it is appropriate and in the interest of the Corporation that the staff which has to face an exceedingly malarious climate during the fair season should be allowed to go on leave to any place they may choose, the climate of which is such as to eradicate the virulence of malaria infection. The Commissioner had considered the possibility of employing this staff on other Municipal works during the periods in question, but was of opinion that even were this desirable in the interest of the health of the staff concerned, the period before which they would have to return to their proper duties would be so short that no satisfactory arrangement of the kind could ordinarily be made. He therefore proposed to allow such of the temporary staff as can safely be spared during the monsoon leave on full salary but without allowances. He also stated that arrangements would be made so that the necessary number of responsible officers were always available on the spot to deal with any emergency that might arise and the others would be allowed leave as proposed during the monsoon season on the understanding that not more than one-third of any grade shall be absent from India at one time. This arrangement was sanctioned by the Standing Committee under their Resolution No. 259, dated the 12th April, 1922, and by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 971, dated the 1st May, 1922. The question was, however, raised in the Corporation again by a notice of motion and this Committee were asked to consider it. The Committee, after careful consideration of the question, beg to recommend that Corporation Resolution No. 971 be rescinded."

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson in her minute of dissent wrote:—

"I do not agree with the finding of the Committee. The reasons (if any), on which the recommendation to rescind Corporation Resolution No. 971 is based, are not furnished in the report. I understand the temporary staff affected is largely European. While sympathising with the natural desire of the Councillors for the rapid Indianization of the Municipal service, I cannot consider malaria a desirable ally for the Corporation to adopt to assist them in achieving this purpose."

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the report be approved and adopted. He said nowhere were officers treated with such generosity as by the Municipal Corporation and given five months' full salary within a period of 12 months. The Commissioner had said that they were working under special circumstances, but so were the engineers in the Tata Hydrolic Companies. He then referred to Mrs. Hodgkinson's minute and hoped that her enthusiasm would be restrained to some extent and would not lead her to do injustice to other members of the Corporation. He asked them to consider the significance of the minute. She said the temporary service was largely European, but he would assure the House that in this instance there was no racial question at all, and whether they were Europeans or Indians the same decision would have been arrived at, and there was no question of racial partiality at all. To give five months' leave in 12 months was too much, particularly where there was so much scope in the Municipal administration for their employment in Bombay on other work during the monsoon.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said it was postic nonsense!

"DISGRACEFUL AND ABOMINABLE MEANS."

Mr. Nariman said in this instance there was the least reason for being poetic and making insinuations of that sort. The minute meant that because they wanted Indianisation, they desired the European element to be dwindled away by malaria, and it meant nothing less than that. Was that a proper minute to be recorded, with the insinuation which it contained? Did she mean to allege that they wanted Indianisation of the staff by this disgraceful and abominable means, so that they wanted Europeans to be killed by malaria? He was always restrained in his remarks where a lady member was concerned, and he had allowed many such insinuations to pass unnoticed, because they were merely poetical nonsense. The question was whether a minute couched in such abominable words should be allowed to remain. As far as he and his party were concerned the treatment given to Europeans and Indians was the same and he doubted whether they should allow to remain on the agenda reflections like these, which no European member had hitherto made. Europeans had got their own methods to get their ends, as Indians had theirs, but they were all honourable and dignified. He hoped the President would exercise his discretive and expunge the minute from the report, and he wanted to move a proposition to that effect.

The President said he could not expunge these remarks from the report.

Mr. Nariman said in that case he would not move the second part of the proposition.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi seconded.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the whole thing was a small matter, and the writer of the minute did not mean what she had written.

"NEITHER RHYME NOR REASON."

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said with regard to her minute of dissent she was delighted to hear from Mr. Nariman that no racial feeling had entered into the Committee's report. She considered that the remarks made by her were very natural under the circumstances. As the Commissioner who presumably knew his business strongly recommended that this leave which was necessary for the health of the officers concerned should be given, the Committee had as strongly recommended that the resolution granting this leave should be rescinded and they had given no reason. Mr. Nariman said that she was a poet. But she would call his attention to the fact that the Committee's report contained neither rhyme nor reason.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham moved an amendment that the report be recorded. He said that the only officer concerned was an Indian, and he was the only officer who would get the leave this year.

Dr. Mistry seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said the meeting of the Committee was called on a Saturday afternoon and the attendance was very poor on that day. If he had been there and given his explanation to the Committee, he was sure, they would not have passed the report as they had done. He asked them to clear their minds of all race prejudice, because more Indians had been benefitted by this rule than Europeans. He then named one officer—Indian—who would be benefitted this year by the rule. The engineers had to work day and night, without a single holiday, during wet and fair season. No officer was given five months' leave more than once, and the leave was fair, just and reasonable. The Corporation, he hoped, would not think of this question from the racial point of view, but treat the officers fairly.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he was glad to find from the Commissioner's speech that the five months' concession was being given alike to Indian and European engineers. The House should follow that impartial attitude and refuse the concession alike to Indian and European. They had to consider the tax-payer of Bombay who could not be called upon year after year to pay five months' salary to a number of officers for doing nothing. He would like to know what the terms of the alleged understanding referred to by the Commissioner were, the House did not know of any such understanding about the concession; and if it was the Commissioner who was the author of that understanding the House must repudiate it. Mr. Jamnadas did not accept the Commissioner's statement that the engineers had no holiday during the seven months of the fair season. The Commissioner had assumed that the contractor's men and officers worked every day without a holiday—an assumption for which there was no foundation. He therefore heartily supported Mr. Nariman's proposition. The engineers knew when they were engaged what they were about and they deserved no special concession, he said.

"AN EXTRAORDINARY INSINUATION."

He wanted to associate himself with the protest of Mr. Nariman against the minute of dissent of Mrs. Hodgkinson. He protested emphatically. He was not surprised although he was pained and shocked to find such an extraordinary insinuation against the Indian members of the House. They were anxious for Indianisation of the Municipal services, but not by the diabolical methods imputed to them by Mrs. Hodgkinson. He wondered whether Mrs. Hodgkinson had heard of Mr. W. J. Bryan, an American citizen, once the Secretary of State of the great Republic. Mr. Jamnadas remembered Mr. Bryan having delivered a speech in Bombay on the request of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He was describing the starving condition of the mass of Indian people and he said that he had heard it stated with great surprise that the rulers of India—some of them at any rate—regarded plague as a "Providential remedy" for over-population which was the cause of starvation of the masses. Mrs. Hodgkinson in spite of her great love of India had not yet repudiated that allegation which had been made against her community by one who was not an Indian.

"STATEMENT MADE IN HUMOUR."

Mrs. Hodgkinson rising to a personal explanation said that the statement in her minute was made in humour and if Mr. Jamnadas had understood the real meaning of her minute, he would not have put a wrong interpretation that he was doing.

Mr. Tairsee: When will the verbal duel between Mr. Jamnadas and Mrs. Hodgkinson end?

Mr. Jamnadas said he had no doubt that Mr. Tairsee was a great humourist, but it was a very ill-chosen occasion to indulge in it. Mr. Tairsee could not resist the temptation of using such a phrase even on such an occasion, a solemn occasion.

Regarding Mrs. Hodgkinson's explanation he said she was running away from the plain meaning of her own words, in spite of her boasted knowledge of English and his necessary ignorance of that language, he challenged her as to the meaning of her insinuation, which meant only one thing that the Indian members of the House were diabolical enough to plan the deaths of European engineers by compelling them to work in malarial places. The allegation was so unjust, so reprehensible, that he could not allow it to disfigure the records of the Municipal Corporation by allowing it remain there. He therefore moved that the last five lines of her minute be rescinded.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconding said it was from a sense of duty that he was seconding the amendment. Those four lines complained of were most mischievous and the meaning was absolutely clear to any one. There was no obscurity about the whole thing, and if it were referred to the greatest lawyer he would give only one explanation about the minute. Therefore he seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai was sorry so much was said on this question.

The President said they had had enough of it already, and he hoped they would not say more about it.

Mr. Mohanlal said it would be better if Mrs. Hodgkinson would withdraw the four lines of her minute. It would be gracious on her part to do so, for in a moment of huff she must have written like this, and it would be better for her and for the House if she would withdraw the lines.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia said while Mr. Jamnadas was making his speech Mrs. Hodgkinson had interrupted him, and wanted to make her personal explanation and it would be better if they would hear her explanation, that she never intended to mean what was conveyed in the minute. In that case it would be better to withdraw the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas.

MRS. HODGKINSON WITHDRAWS REMARKS.

Mrs. Hodgkinson said she was sorry her remarks had hurt any of the Councillor's feelings and would gladly withdraw them and she considered that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta should also withdraw his remark concerning England and the plague as she resented it as an insult against her country.

The President: Do you withdraw the minute conditionally or unconditionally?

Mrs. Hodgkinson said she withdrew the minute.

Mr. Jamnadas said in that case he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Nariman's proposition was then put to vote and carried by a majority.

The Corporation then considered the Roads Committee's report regarding the scale of fees to be levied in respect of every permission granted for the posting of sky-signs in the city and also adertisements,—advertisements for charitable purposes being charged at a concession rate.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be adopted and the recommendations approved.

Mr. Nariman moved an amendment that so far as the charges on private properties were concerned, Counsel's opinion be taken in the matter, and that the fees should be levied for trade purposes only and for no other.

The second part of the amendment was passed after some discussion.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday, 3,30 p.m.

ALLEGED UNFAIR REPORTS OF A TRIAL.

WARNING TO NEWSPAPERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD June 23.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ryves, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who appeared for the opposite parties a few days ago in the guardianship case, referring to the reports of that case in some of the local papers asked permission to bring to their Lordships' notice that the reports were absolutely unfair and incorrect and likely to prejudice the trial in the lower courts.

The Chief Justice remarked they could act only on application and then issue a writ for contempt to the papers concerned.

Sir Tej Bahadur said he did not desire to go to that length and suggested the court might give him permission to communicate with the papers on the subject with a view to correct the wrong report. The Chief Justice acceded to the request saying that they gave him permission informally to approach the papers and tell them that the court was prepared to issue process if they did not give satisfaction.

VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

CASTE HINDUS' OPPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 24.

On Sunday the Satyagrahis went round in procession with a charka singing national and devotional songs. When they neared the Western road stones, cowdung and sand were thrown on some volunteers. A Pulays convert to Islam who attempted to enter the prohibited area, is reported to have been rudely beaten by the police.

Mr. Ramaswami Naicker returned to Vaikom on Sunday and addressed a public meeting on the foreshore. He strongly condemned the new tactics of the police and exhorted the Satyagrahis to remain non-violent. As he was speaking someone threw stones at him which instead of hitting him, hit a boy inflicting a wound.

CASTE HINDUS' PRANKS.

Yesterday there was a further change in the situation. The first batch marched on at six in the morning with a spinning wheel which was snatched away. Two hours later a band of street urchins clad in dirty clothes with clownish paper caps made their appearance and started pushing back the volunteers at the barricade. The volunteers started singing and the boys began howling and screaming with some elders keeping them chorus. Some volunteers were forcibly pushed away about 20 feet. The volunteers sat down on the road while the boys squatted in front of them abusing and harassing the volunteers in several ways. The second batch which went by about nine was held up a hundred yards ahead of the Western picquet by caste Hindus headed by four rowdies. The volunteers were prevented by force from moving any further.

Mr K G Kamju Khishna Pillai, High Court Vakil, and member of the Untouchability Committee hurried to the scene to arrange breakfast for the first batch as they could not be relieved. He was besieged by an unruly crowd which tossed and fisted him and snatched away his spectacles. Some minutes later his spectacles were returned at the instance of the police who were witnessing the scene. Mr. Krishna Menon, Inspector of Volunteers was roughly handled while on his rounds and chunam and cowdung were smeared in his face. The last batch relieved the lady volunteers and kept on till dusk when all the volunteers withdrew.

ORGANISED OPPOSITION TO SATYAGRAHA.

The caste Hindu leaders interviewed stated they are responsible for posting obstructionists finding that the Government were inactive in taking decisive steps. They say they are determined to carry on anti-propaganda and force the Satyagrahis to stop their campaign. The movement is engineered by outsiders and that the local caste Hindus are opposed to the idea from the beginning. They would not surrender their privileges on any account. They have enlisted about 50 volunteers, opened an office and are holding a meeting to decide the plan of their campaign.

PAPER INDUSTRY.

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The Tariff Board examined to-day representatives of the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company of Lucknow who stated that the company was started forty-five years ago. Its capital was held practically entirely by Indians and all its Directors were also Indians. The company claimed for the paper industry protection by means of the increase in the import duty on finished paper and plup to the extent of thirty to forty per cent. If, after the imposition of that protective duty foreign manufacturers reduced their rates, further enhanced duties were suggested. The company feared that as a result of protection foreign mills might be established in India and the witnesses maintained that in the event of such foreign enterprise materialising the capital as well as the directorate of the concerns should be at least two-thirds Indian. In the course of cross examination the witnesses admitted that as the company had paid handsome dividends and a bonus to the shareholders during the last few years their case for protection lost some force but they urged that the industry needed protection only for a temporary period.

SEQUEL TO REFUSAL OF SUPPLIES.

A FIRM OF CONTRACTORS SUE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Thornhill commenced the hearing of a case which arose out of a resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council refusing the Government demand for a grant. In this suit Messrs. Sen Gupta and Company have claimed Rs. 4,23,983 against the Secretary of State as damages for the alleged breach of contract in connection with the partition of Mymensingh. The Executive Engineer of Dacca had accepted the plaintiffs' tender for bricks for Rs. 11,36,312. The plaintiffs had worked for four months when Government, owing to an adverse resolution of the Bengal Legislative Council, stopped the work and asked the plaintiffs to submit their claim. The plaintiffs claim Rs. 5,67,033 and were paid Rs. 1,43,050. The plaintiffs then instituted the present suit claiming the balance. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Greaves who had passed a decree as Government was unrepresented. On application by Government the decree was set aside and the suit came on for rehearing. The hearing has not yet concluded.

BENGAL PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SERAJGUNJ RESOLUTIONS CONFIRMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

A further report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee shows that the committee rejected by a majority a resolution condemning the Gopinath Saha resolution passed at Serajgunj on the ground that it violated the Congress policy of non-violence and was likely to mislead sensitive and immature minds into paths of violence. The committee confirmed the resolution relating to Gopinath Saha passed at Serajgunj, the wording of the resolution being similar to that mentioned by Mr. Das in his statement. The Committee also confirmed the other resolutions passed at Serajgunj emphasising that Council-entry was not opposed to the principle of non-violent Non-co-operation, sympathising with the Sikhs in their recent sufferings at the hands of the mob and endorsing the Bengal Hindu-Moslem Pact.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 24.

At the adjourned meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council the discussion of the Budget was continued to-day when several members represented the need for reductions of expenditure in several Government Departments and particularly in those of the University, forest, railway and the police. There were also several interesting interpellations, the chief of which referred to the question of reducing the liquor shops in existence in the State. Government answer was that it had always been the policy of the Government to reduce consumption of liquor as far as practicable. Another question referred to the number of political visitors from British India who were served with orders under Section 144 C.P.C. since the year 1921 and called for information regarding the particular situation which necessitated the issue of those orders. Government replied that they did not consider it necessary to call for the information required by the member.

SEWERM MIRE REBELS.

21 STILL AT LARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GOTACAMUND, June 24.

Reports regarding the capture of the Sewerm Mire Rebels connected with the agency fituri have been received here. These captures are reported to have been effected by villagers and rewards amounting to Rs. 500 were offered by Government in each case. It is reported that there are only two rebels remaining to be captured. The number of rebels still to be captured is 21 and it seems certain that these are scattered and lying out in hiding and notwithstanding numerous parties sent out information is not forthcoming as to where they are.

COCANADA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, June 24.

At yesterday's meeting the Cocanada Municipal Council unanimously resolved that the Lee Commission report should be thrown out completely by the Legislative Assembly that the representative of Godavari and Krishna should be asked to vote for its rejection in its entirety. It was also resolved that in the appointments in all its schools preference be given to teachers knowing spinning or weaving, that spinning competition be held amongst teachers of municipal schools during the ensuing Dusserah holidays.

FOUR EUROPEANS RESCUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 23.

S.S. "Minhla" signalled at 4-20 p.m. and is reported to have arrived at Syriam.

It is understood out of the sixty crew of "Glan Macmillan" rescued, four are Europeans and the Seamen's Institute was instructed to get four beds ready for them, but up till 10-30 last night they have not arrived at the Institute.

AMERICAN FLIERS TO ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA ON 27TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The American Consul General announces to-day that the American world-fliers will leave Rangoon at daybreak on June 25th and will arrive in Calcutta all being well on 27th. The first destroyer of three which are attending the aviators will arrive in Calcutta a day before the airmen.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Kirkee Races on Monday the 23rd June.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Miraj (Jr.) at Government House on Monday the 23rd June.

Mr. C. R. Das will arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant. He will put up at Sir Gokuldas Parikh's residence New Queen's Road.

INDIAN STRUGGLE IN KENYA.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. M. A. DESAI.

(BY BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.)

The imprisonment of Mr. M. A. Desai, our foremost leader in Kenya, marks an important event in the struggle of Non-payment of Poll Tax movement there. Mr. Desai may rightly be called the father of the whole agitation for equal rights in those territories. He belongs to District Surat. He went to Kenya in the year 1915. He organised the Indian Association in Nairobi and in the beginning had to work as peon, typist and secretary. In fact the whole work had to be done by him without any remuneration. If the Kenya question has become a question of first rate importance it is not a little due to the efforts of Mr. Desai. He has all along refused to go to any Council in Kenya thus giving chance to his compatriots there. He was a member of the Municipal Corporation of Nairobi, but he resigned on account of the insufficient and meagre representation of Indians. Our countrymen in East Africa honoured Mr. Desai by electing him as the President of their Congress in 1923. He went on deputation to London in that year. Again it was Mr. Desai who persuaded Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to go to Kenya and we know how very invaluable has been this visit of Mrs. Naidu to go to Kenya and we know how very invaluable has been this visit of Mrs. Naidu to Africa.

I have the privilege of knowing Mr. Desai personally. During my tour in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar I did not come across a single Indian who could doubt the sincerity and unselfishness of Manibhai Desai. Even his opponents acknowledge the fact that Desai has no axe of his own to grind. Our people in East Africa have confidence in him for they know that he will never betray them. He cannot be bought by the Government. In him the Kenya Indians have found a staunch friend and the Kenya Whites a tough opponent.

Our countrymen in Kenya have to work against heavy odds. They are a handful of people fighting against a Government which has wholly allied itself to the side of White Colonists.

Now that our people in Kenya are carrying on the struggle in right earnest it is our duty to see how we can best help them.

Will the All-India Congress Committee do something in this connection at Ahmedabad?

BAL AST ENQUIRY REPORT.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, June 23.

An extraordinary meeting of the Municipal Board was held this morning to consider the report of the Ballast Enquiry Committee. About thirty members and two hundred visitors were present.

Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya of Allahabad was allowed to represent the case on behalf of the contractor before the Board.

The following resolutions proposed by Babu Ramanarain were passed by twenty-three votes against nil: "That the Board accepts the recommendation of Ballast Enquiry Committee to prosecute the Municipal Contractor Rataraji Manakji of Jhansi and two overseers Bupkishore and Jadunandan Chaubey and such other persons as may be found criminally liable under such sections as facts of the case might justify."

"That all the necessary papers be forwarded to the District Magistrate with a request to prosecute the said persons."

"That the Board further resolves on the recommendation of the said Committee to sue the said persons and such others as may be found liable in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount defrauded by them or for the loss for which they were civilly responsible to the Board.

A resolution to prosecute the Executive Officer and the Municipal Engineer was rejected by eighteen votes against two.

SWAMI SATCHIDANAND ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SERAMPORE, June 23.

Mr. H.S.E. Stevens, Sub-Divisional Officer Serampore, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Swami Satchidanand and two volunteers were prosecuted on a charge of looting Bhog (offerings) to God Tarakeshwar. The Magistrate found the accused 'not guilty' and acquitted them.

GANJAM CYCLONE.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Messrs. B. Das M. L. A., Bombay, Jayamangal Rath, Berhampore, Balakrishna Rao, Berhampore, Sashi Bhushan Rath, M. L. C., Berhampore, Niranjan Patnaik, Berhampore, Viswanath Das, M. L. C., Chatrapur, Bichitranand Das, Vakil, Cuttack, Gopabandhu Choudhari, Cuttack, have issued the following appeal:—

"One of the signatories to this appeal approached the generosity of the Bombay Public as early as January and we all take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to all those who have so far contributed. To Seth Norottam Morarji and the Wadia Trust Charities for their munificient donations we owe special thanks. It was expected at the time of the appeal that the Government of Madras would come forward with substantial relief, but so far to our knowledge absolutely no relief has been given by them.

Thousands of people are still homeless. They have no cover for their bodies nor have their homes any roofs to shelter them. The monsoons are drawing near and we cannot adequately depict here the miseries to which these homeless and hapless people will be subjected. We therefore again appeal to the ever generous public of Bombay and other places to contribute their mite to enable us to house and cloth these victims of the cyclone.

Contributions may be sent direct to Mr. Jayamangal Rath, Secretary, Ganjam Relief Committee, Berhampore, (Ganjam Dist) or Mr. B. Das, M. L. A., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, No. 1."

EAST AND WEST.

MOSUL AND TURKEY.

LABOUR REACTION.

INDIA'S SPOKESMEN IN ENGLAND.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

May 29.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Turkish Society on Saturday, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala appealed strongly for sympathy with the struggles and aspirations of the new Turkish Republic. The Mosul negotiations, he declared, could not be decided merely between Sir Percy Cox and other diplomats. The people of Mosul themselves must be allowed a voice in the disposal of their country and the determination of their own destiny.

It certainly came most appropriately that the report of the above remarks appeared on Monday morning, for the London journals of that day were full of the "breakdown" or "deadlock" of Mosul negotiations. The English representative, Sir Percy Cox, and Fethy Bey (the Turkish) both stated that they were unable to materially alter the instructions given them by their Governments. There involved, in the case of Turkey, a demand for Mosul, and in the case of England a refusal to cede the district to Turkey. The Constantinople journals added that the British Government had additionally asked the Turks to hand over the adjoining districts of Revendouz and Djoulamerk now occupied by Turkey.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.

The Daily Telegraph's "diplomatic" correspondent, who exhibited such remarkable powers of imagination about the Turks on previous occasions, declared on Tuesday that Fethy Bey and his colleagues were more concerned about a parallel question than about the possession of Mosul itself. He declares that they expect to secure possession of the "corridor" Rowanduz—Suleimanieh—Kerkook (of which a part, Rowanduz (Revendouz) and district, is already held by Turkey). The use of the war-time lingo of corridors and enclaves and so on, shows that the old flock of diplomatic body-birds is hovering over us again. According to the D. T. diplomat, the said "corridor" is desired by the Turks as a "strategic link between themselves and the Central Asian States." As the Persian frontier from Rowandiz to the Araxes (Aras) is already contiguous to Turkish lands, one can see no evidence of the "corridor" being useful for any more artful design than the following, which ought to please Sir Percy Cox and the British. A force concentrated between the Zab-Asfal and the Sherwan could rapidly throw itself across the path of Russian forces, should the latter descend southward via Tabriz. A force blocked by Lake Ourroumieh could not do this in time. Surely the anti-Communist British would like to see a strategic disposition and a "spirit of preparedness" of that sort? And I therefore wonder if they won't, after all, give the Turks the corridor, in return for the withdrawal of the claim to Mosul and district.

OUR OWN STANDPOINT.

For my own part,—and I speak for many members of the Labour, Radical and humanitarian groups here,—I hate and abominate all these strategic considerations,—the suspicions about Russia,—the fear of Turkey making alliances with other Muslim states,—or the settlement of demands on the basis of military considerations. The chief consideration, in our opinion, is or should be that the inhabitants of this area are Koord and Turco-Koord, a Persian element being also present, and the Arab preponderance only commencing further south. From the ethnographic standpoint Turkey is a more valid claimant to its own old property, than the new Hedjazi ruler. An even more potent argument, to my mind, is the preference shown by the inhabitants for a return to Turkish nationality.

OUR TRUE-BLUE GOVERNMENT.

The "Daily Herald" drew attention to the imprisonment meted out to Socialists by the King of Rumania, who has been welcomed and feted here, with members of the Government smiling and dancing attendance. Now we have the King of Italy, who is so much a puppet of the Duce Mussolini that he is compelled to take the salute of a gang of Fascisti when he visits London! That seemed 'rubbing it in': not even a foreign visit can be paid but the Fascist clubmen are there to let him know "Thus far shalt thou go". What is England about, in letting an avowedly law-breaking and armed conspiracy exist and exhibit itself in England? There is no question here of "using violence during a revolution",—these people will use it now and here,—and even threaten English workmen with the thick stick and the castor-oil bottle.

And, worst humiliation of all, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald stands in levee uniform at the railway station, looking on while the Fascisti are inspected by the King of Italy and while the King of England stands at "attention".

Can it be that this is the sort of thing for which the working folk of England sent Labour men to Parliament?

After the Guildhall luncheon the two countries were referred to as United Nations; but it was not believed that the two peoples approved of Mussolinism. The weak policy of acceptance is involving the Labour leaders in tacit approval of policies diametrically opposed to labour, to democracy, and even to parliamentarism.

Sometimes the acceptance is not merely tacit. In respect of Empire, and the Imperial idea, it is vocal. Mr. MacDonald's remarks about our Empire are in effect a gushing approval, which must make William Morris, Keir Hardie, Bruce Glasier and other deceased pioneers' turn in their graves.

INDIA'S CHILD LEPERS.

Far be it from me to belittle the efforts of anyone who is doing even one small humane deed. Nevertheless I think a more modest claim could be put forward than is advanced by Mr. Frank Oldrieve, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. He said: "We are embarking on a big campaign to save India's child lepers," and then added that the asylums of the Mission to Lepers deal with between 400 and 500 cases. Either the number of child Lepers must be remarkably small, or the big campaign of the Mission very inadequate. Mr. Oldrieve, who is leaving for India on this work, says that India has thousands of these blighted lotus blossoms. One must take such figures in relation with the total figures of Indian population, and then compare the child leprosy of India with that of Norway, Iceland etc.

One could extend the undiluted sympathy which one would like to give to such a work if one were sure that it is not to be a machine for the Christianisation of the beneficiaries. If our criticisms seem callous, the furtherance of religious power by acts of charity destroys the sense of spontaneity and replaces it by a suspicion of calculation.

The work of relief should be strictly secular, and it should be equipped adequately. It is a scandal that only a few hundred out of thousands of lepers can be treated by a relief organisation while the British Government can gaily contribute £65,000 towards a "pageant at Wembley illustrative of the Empire's resources".

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

It is a welcome variant from the dominant type of "moderate", "independent" and "Liberal" Orators, who are in England "voicing the wishes of India", to hear the strong voice of Lala Lajpat Rai. Yet even he has spoken at the "Indian Hostel", thus allowing himself to become an advertisement for this organisation for emasculating Indian student opinion. One swallow does not make a summer, and one speech by a Radical does not counteract the long series of Imperialists, moderates and Liberals who chloroform the Indian youth into an inaction to which they are all too prone. Before his departure from London, Mr. Lajpat Rai gave his views to the (Labour) Herald, by whom he is announced as not only a noted Indian Nationalist but a supporter of trade unionism. There was not a word about trade unionism, about labour, about the unenfranchised masses,—but instead: "We are not asking that India shall be given full self-government immediately. We are quite aware that in many ways we are not ready—we have been deliberately prevented from becoming ready—to take over all responsibilities. Our army—which has no Indian artillery, no Indian air force, no Indian staff—is an instance of this."

Well, well! How the deuce can we take control, and handle the disturbed Labour question in India, with inadequate forces like that?

"But", goes on our noted friend, "what we do ask is that a definite period of time shall be fixed by statute, at the end of which India shall become completely self-governing."

I cordially agree, but on what basis? Just an extension of the subjects controlled without an alteration of the present franchise so as to bring the masses into the work of national government?

INDIAN ORATORS.

They may not intend to give you Dominion Home Rule, or any other kind of Rule but British-controlled Rule. But they are quite prepared, these English, to praise your "orators". "The Times" (London), of Tuesday, indulges in over a column of polite references to the "Indian Parliamentarians". The praise of Mr. Sastri's eloquence, Pandit Malaviya's "Scotch accent", Bepin Chandra Pal's florid Hebernian style, Motilal Nehru's precise lucidity, and so on, is associated with Sir Malcolm Hailey, "whose speeches have been worthy of any Parliament." He combines humour with dignity. The Lindon "Times" praises Mr. M. A. Jinnah's restrained clear-headedness and absence of sentimentality. All of this must be highly appreciated by Mrs. Besant, and we are sure it will be very consolatory to the miners, millworkers, railway servants, seamen and dock labourers. They have no votes and no direct representatives, but are not eloquent Indians taking care of their interests, irrespective of their assent?

MRS. BESANT.

One result of the abstention of advanced Nationalists from the work of propaganda here, is that the "cause of India" is being represented by moderates and others, who are of course grinding their own special political axes. Mrs. Besant utters a paragraph or two of bold talk, which causes the radicals here to accept her as "the goods". Then follow three or four paragraphs of National Convention log-rolling. And finally a nice reactionary tailpiece:—"We are hopeful that a Commission will be sent over by the Government with very wide powers of reference" (a pleasant process known as "kidding one's self") "*and, if one is, we* must have ready a draft constitution which must be both final and sound. And such a constitution is now being drafted. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's heart" (his *what?*) "is with us I know, and if Labour is returned with a majority at the next election we shall get Home Rule." And this is the product of education and culture! The treatment accorded to India by Labour up to now gives the best reply. With Labour in a minority, but in office, India has got a "monster armoured-car". If Labour secures a majority, India will get more and bigger ones. The idea that the present MacDonald—Olivier mentality, and subserviency to Indian Governmentalism, will produce "Home Rule," is as fantastic as the idea of a "final" constitution for India. The "final" constitution of India, if such a thing can be imagined, is quite beyond the conception of a Besant, and quite unacceptable by any Imperialist Government of to-day.

Mrs. Besant does not think the present Reform assemblies are a pantomime. Far from it. She lauds the work done by the provincial councils. She says seven provinces have provided free education for all children, three have made it compulsory; labour conditions have been "remedied" (a wide and undefined claim; presumably the lady means "improved") the first Workmen's Compensation Act "introduced," and "steps taken" to remove the 7,000 women workers from underground mines. If Mrs. Besant is satisfied with the provisions and proposals of these reforms, the organised trade unionists are not. Mrs. Besant is even less satisfactory when she touches the next string of her harp.

NO POPULAR VOTE IN INDIA.

Mrs. Besant goes on: "And this has been done, not by English but by Indians—the educated, rich Indians to whom England said she dared not hand over her trusteeship because they did not care sufficiently for the Indian poor." We all have our suspicions of the sincerity of British official sympathy with the poor. That is a standing principle with us. Yet we would sooner trust to English standards of Labour legislation than to the "care for the Indian poor" exercised by rich and educated Indians. We are not going to involve ourselves in any false position, by praising English interference, or denying that generosity is possible to a rich man. It is on quite other grounds that this matter must be discussed.

The rich Tory landholders of England did many good things for the poor of England. But that could not be an acceptable substitute for the real representation of Labour, and we now hardly remember those concessions with gratitude. Though to-day we thank the rich or educated classes of India for their disconnected and inadequate policy of humane concessions, we must at the same time emphatically demand, not "cars for the Indian poor," but the representation of the Indian poor, which is a totally different matter. Is this precious new "final" constitution, which Mrs. Besant and her admirers are hatching, a radical overthrow of the 2 p. c. electoral basis? If not, it is a measure for the protection of the rich and educated classes. It cannot be too often repeated that "popular representation" does not exist in India. Unless big step is to be taken towards the popular vote, in the draft proposals submitted, some at least of the friends of India in England will oppose, that not support, the proposed constitution. We have very definite views on this popular vote. It must not be made dependent upon education; for there is no educational test imposed on the English electorate itself. If an educational test is proposed we shall strive to reduce it to the minimum, that of ability to read and mark a printed ballot paper.

"BIRD'S-EYE VIEW" OF INDIA.

In an article with this title, Lord Riddell reviews Lord Ronaldshay's 18s. book on popular Government, and Mr. Gwynn's 12s. 6d. book, "Indian Politics." Lord Riddell says: "Five millions of the population have been enfranchised, on a property qualification."

Elsewhere he says: "Local self-Government is to be established and the Civil Service 'Indianised' by raising the proportion of Indians to 33 per cent. increasing in ten years to 48 per cent." "Indianisation"!

Lord Meston in his introduction to Mr. Gwynn's book "Indian Politics," says that we are faced with the necessity for making the most momentous decision we have ever had to take in India, a decision which cannot be postponed and for which everyone in England must share responsibility. He says that three courses are open—(1) To suppress agitation by force, (2) to give India Home Rule and let her take the consequences,—(3) to train India in democracy until she gains reasonable experience. Lord Meston evidently thinks that we are now practicising the third of these courses, and that the magic date 1929 will mark the arrival of adequate experience. I venture to suggest that the system of government, modified but maintained by England in India, contains quite a dash of policy (1), together with a *soupcon* of (3).

JOURNALISM IN ADEN

(BY AN ADENITE).

Of late articles on different topics on Aden have been appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and, I think, this my article on journalism in Aden will be of interest to seekers of business opportunities, and general readers. One of the essentials in Aden is a public organ on a moderate scale. The American Consul Addison E. Southard in his report, published in the Supplement to the 'Commerce Report' No. 49a, dated the 22nd May, 1918, (p 23), says:—"The Port of Aden has no newspaper, either daily, weekly, or monthly. There are some printing establishments which do work on a limited scale. A comparatively small printing plant, with facilities for doing in an up-to-date manner ordinary commercial and news printing should do well, and the establishing of a newspaper in connection therewith would be a possibly profitable venture." I am in accord with Consul Addison; but would like to add that as the languages extensively used in Aden are four i.e. English, Arabic, Urdu Gujarati a printing press containing English types and a newspaper in English only would not be so profitable as one well equipped with vernaculars of the place. But in the beginning an English newspaper will serve the purpose equally well.

Past Attempts.

It is true that there is no newspaper in Aden, at present, but we were not without one in the past. In the year 1901 Captain W. Beale started a paper under the title 'Aden Gazette,' which serves this place most beneficially; but after nearly six months its Editor (being a Political Officer), had to leave Aden and the editorship of it fell on the shoulders of Mr. Murray of the Aden Coal Company. This Editor, no doubt, conducted the paper with an equally ardent zeal and evinced the liveliest interest in the production of it; yet, in view of the fact that the up-keep of a paper in such a place like Aden requires a long purse, the 'Gazette' had to be discontinued. In 1915, amid the horror of the great war a weekly paper named the "Aden Focus", was started by our veteran friend Col. Beale, the old editor of the 'Aden Gazette'. He wrote in the editorial column of his first issue as follows:—

"So here we are again risen in a new body from out of the ashes of the old "Aden Gazette" Phoenix-like and full of fresh vigour! Our thanks to all those who have made this resurrection possible. While this paper is primarily intended to bring into 'Focus', every item of local interest, its columns will be open to articles on literary and scientific subjects, poetry, and art. Humour too, being the salt of life, will be found in its pages."

"As regards politics, we shall abstain for obvious reasons, from discussing the Oriental variety."

Financial Difficulties.

The paper under the editorship of such an able hand and zealous worker like Col. Beale, soon gained popularity among the upper class of people of Aden, and, notwithstanding the high subscription rates, it was purchased by almost all English-knowing persons in Aden. The Editor soon found that the paper did not pay its own way due to the high printing and paper charges, but he did not give up hope and went on with the publication, till in June (3 months after the start) he felt it necessary to publish a financial statement relating to the 'Focus' which showed an assets of Rs. 233-6. and liabilities of Rs. 225 giving a balance of Rs. 8/6. This state of affairs was not promising one, but to a generous man like Col. Beale, it mattered very little, for he gave us to understand clearly that he had not started the paper with any desire for gain, but that he wanted it to pay its own expenses. In other words he wanted the public of Aden to assist him to increase the number of subscribers, but very few responded to his appeal and the philanthropic editor spent liberally from his private purse for the sake of the "Focus." The paper after about three years' existence was transferred to the able editorship of Captain Fitzgerald, who omitted the word 'Aden' and renamed the paper 'The Focus.' But what an irony of fate! The paper, on account of the outbreak of plague and owing to the dearth of printers, suspended publication, and when the fearful epidemic disappeared from Aden it carried "The Focus" along with it. The announcement of a mere 'temporary suspension." was nothing but a permanent discontinuance of the paper.

On the 24th September 1918 the Aden Branch of the Overseas Club convened a meeting to discuss among other topics the possibility of publishing a monthly journal containing local items, commercial intelligence, notes from Aden Patriotic League etc., under the authority of the Executive Committee of the Overseas Club, Aden. But unhappily the majority of the members disagreed with the proposal for the reason that there is no good press which can make the paper really paying concern or at least to recoup its own expenses.

A friend of mine also once discussed with me about the possibility of publishing a "Commercial Aden," on the lines of the "Zanzibar Gazette", I sympathised with his proposal but advised him to take up the venture after giving it a thorough consideration, as there was every possibility of having to spend his own money. Since he was not a "Col. Beale," he dropped the proposal.

Printing Presses

There are about five printing presses in Aden which are as under:—1. Howard's Printing Press, Crater. 2. Pollanjee and Co.'s Printing Press, 3. The R. C. Mission Press, Crater, 4. The Government Prison Press, Crater, 5. Cowasjee's Printing Press Str. Point, No. 1 does good printing work in English, Arabic and Hebrew, but is wholly devoted to Municipal and Port Trust work and consequently cannot undertake work which requires quick disposal. Nos. 2 and 3 are doing work on a moderate scale. No. 4 is worked by prisoners, and is always engaged with Government business. No. 5 does work on the level of Howard's Press. In spite of all these presses not a single of them is worked by means of steam or electricity. All of them are hand machines.

A Suggestion

You will readily observe from the foregoing brief account of journalism in Aden that there is, undoubtedly, a real want of a printing press and at least a weekly newspaper. With the advent of electricity in Aden which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, the difficulty about the power plant is on a fair way to solution. Col. Beale in fact did not desire to make the "Aden Focus" a paying concern otherwise he could have probably widened its circulation. If a journal is started in Aden it will not be an entire failure, as you may be presuming, provided a good printing press and a proper system of collecting news are in operation. We may give an example of Sechyelles which in spite of its having a population of 25,000 (1911), nearly half of that of Aden has several newspaper and printing presses. Why should Aden lag behind in these respects? What is required for starting a newspaper is, as I have mentioned before, an up-to-date printing plant, well-staffed correspondents in certain part of India, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, and England. Col. Beale in his ecstasy said in the issue of the "Focus" dated the 12th April 1916:

"With this issue we open the third volume of this paper. We are exactly one year old now. Reared on the milk of human kindness and nourished by our subscribers and contributors we hope to pull through the trying months that are coming and to establish ourselves firmly in the affections of all that dwell upon this great rock, for we know that the day is approaching when the closer links of the Empire will bring Aden into such a prominent position that by sire 'Time' out of dam 'Focus' will be born 'Arabian Star' a daily which future generation will devour with their breakfast. But not in our time, we are only doing a little bit of experimental pioneer work."

All is well that ends in well. It seems that the 'Arabian Star' stabbed the poor "The Focus" mortally and committed suicide.

For news Aden, at present, entirely depends on Indian, English, American and Egyptian papers, and a few of the Reuter's telegrams. By the time these papers reach Aden they are quite old. But when an organ of our own is established and the complete services of Reuter's telegrams is published daily we should have done enough to prove that the prophecy about the "Arabian Star" was correct.

The proposal is worth while trying and I hope some enterprising commercial firm in India or elsewhere will take up the matter in hand as quickly as possible.

The second Presidency Magistrate, Madras, has decided the case in which Mr. P. F. Thorpe, lately of Messrs. W. E. Smith and Company, Chemists, was proceeded against on a charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Devansem by negligently adding poison to a mixture prescribed for her. Thorpe was acquitted and discharged. His Worship holding that the prosecution had not proved that he made up the mixture or that there was negligence on his part.—A. P.

Baby is not nourished by what he swallows—
—but is nourished by what his little stomach can digest and assimilate.
The stomach of a Baby two weeks old holds only 2-oza.—There is no room for experiment—his food must be in a form that will enable him to obtain easily, all the nourishment from every drop he swallows!
Such a food is Glaxo, the curd of which, unlike ordinary milk, forms into soft flocculent particles in Baby's stomach. Ask your Doctor!
Glaxo
The Super Milk-Food
"Builds Bonnie Babies"
GLAXO MALTED FOOD
For growing children, expectant and nursing mothers, invalids and the aged, and all who like a malt flavour, the addition of a little Glaxo Malted Food to Glaxo makes a delicious and sustaining food beverage. Prepared from pure malted barley and wheat, Glaxo Malted Food is of the same high quality and standard as Glaxo itself.

ANDHRA NOTES.

RELEASE OF SWARAJYA BARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 22.

The event of the week is the release of Srijuta Garimella Satyanarayana, the Swarajya Bard of Andhradesa, from Cuddalore Jail on the 18th instant, after serving a term of nearly 2½ years. He was given a warm welcome at Cuddalore and also at Madras. The following particulars about him are worthy of note:

He is a graduate of the Madras University who gave up his studies from the L. T. Class in 1921 and joined the N.C.O. movement. He is a born poet and wrote many enchanting national songs. He was asked by the Godavary District Magistrate to furnish security under Section 108, for writing and circulating one of his songs, but he refused to furnish the security for which he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Subsequently he was charged under Section 124 A for disseminating sedition through a book of songs entitled "Swarajya Geetamala" and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, but the sentence being concurrent, he had on the whole to serve about 2½ years in jail. After he spent a little over one year as a rigorous prisoner, he was placed in the special division and allowed certain special privileges. It should be noted that his sentence is the longest sentence in Andhradesa. The sufferings he endured in jail are very great, inasmuch as he lost his father, and grandfather, while in jail, and the family was left helpless. He is the best Andhra political prisoner, who utilised his time most valuably in jail and he did a great service to the Telugu Literature by translating a few master-pieces like "Kural," and "Naladiar" from the Tamil Literature, besides writing a great many poems and essays which are both interesting and instructive. He has clearly expressed himself to be a non-party man, and he is determined to serve his Motherland according to his lights, with the same old fervour. Andhradesa accords him a warm welcome and hopes to be benefitted by his future work.

A MERE AFFRAY.

HINDU-MUSLIM "FRACAS" AT DELHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 23.

With reference to the fracas reported yesterday between some Arya Samajist Hindus and Mussalmans the senior Superintendent of Police has communicated to the Associated Press the results of the Police inquiry which described the disturbance as a mere affray. According to the report of the Police inquiry, the immediate cause of the disturbance was that when a party of Arya Samajist boys and girls was returning from the Samaj in files of two a Mahomedan boy of about fourteen became mixed up with the party near the Jumma Musjid, and some Mahomedans called out that he was being kidnapped. They went to rescue him and this resulted in the affray. Seven Arya Samajist Hindus and two Mahomedans were injured, one Hindu being admitted to hospital. The Police have not registered a case and no arrests have been made as there was not sufficient cause for such a course. Unless any of the injuries prove serious it is not intended to detain anybody.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

POSITION OF MINISTERS.

SERAJGANJ AND AFTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

There is a suspicious similarity between the address presented to our Governor by a deputation of inspecting officers of the Education Department and the reply of his Excellency. It will be remembered the Swarajists in the local Council refused the sanction of certain education grants, and the Government exploited the circumstance to rouse hostility against the party responsible for it. About 367 of the inspecting officers of the Education Department were accordingly served with notices of dismissal. After three months of apparent unconcern, these officers thought it wise to wait in deputation on their most excellent Governor, and presented him a long address. These victims of Swarajist policy spoke at length of the invaluable part they formed of the educational machinery and seemed less concerned with the personal hardship caused them than with the injury to education in Bengal which their dismissal involved. They spoke of the problem of unemployment which was being aggravated by the results of Swarajist policy and drew attention to the danger to the permanent services threatened by the reformed Constitution. It was their sore misfortune that the Governor did not consider them as coming under his emergency powers. They represented a tradition more ancient than the Reforms which had snatched them away from the loving bosoms of Governors and flung them to the mercies of upstart legislators, themselves the creatures of a capricious electorate. The address while deploring the Reforms and condemning the Councilors avoided captiousness but was insidious in the very moderation of its tone. The Governor's reply was precisely in the same strain. It re-painted the picture in slightly different colours and fitted with incredible exactitude into the address to which it was the reply. In fact the similarities, both structural and stylistic, are so striking that we cannot help suspicion of common authorship. The mental attitude of the addresses is identical. The same obsessions and the same fixed ideas run through both the documents. The harmony is too complete to be real. It seems an amazingly clever piece of ventriloquism and is undoubtedly an ingenious attempt at anti-Swarajist propaganda. The Governor after summing up his charges against the Swarajists, expressed his inability to protect the dismissed officers and directed them to the men who represented their constituencies in the Legislative Councils. He advised his deputationists to lay the facts before them and seek redress at their hands. The Governor's respect for the Constitution was so great that he could only express his absolute helplessness.

POSITION OF MINISTERS.

But this extraordinary loyalty to the Reforms has not prevented the Government of Lord Lytton from retaining the services of his Ministers. It is a notorious fact that the twin souls who constitute the bankrupt Ministry of Bengal do not command public confidence. Their position is an anomaly, and the Governor in clinging to them is defying all constitutional conventions. It is incomprehensible why he should plead powerlessness to the dismissed members of the Education Department, while he claims the power to keep in office Ministers whose salaries have not been voted. If the object in dismissing the officers and stranding them on a hard world is to rouse the wrath of the electors, the Government will only succeed in rousing instead, their ridicule so long as they retain the services of Ministers no less dismissed than these educational officers themselves.

LORD LYTTON ON SIR ASHUTOSH.

It is on the whole more pleasing to think of Lord Lytton's high eulogiance in honour of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea. Speaking at a meeting of the Calcutta University, Lord Lytton, in his capacity as Chancellor, paid a glowing and highly felicitous tribute to the memory of Sir Ashutosh. Though Lord Lytton could not help recalling the famous controversy from which he came out so badly, he did not dwell too long on what was admittedly irrelevant in the solemn hour of death. But one cannot help noticing the irony of the lavish praise bestowed on the dead who can never more trouble the peace of the living. When Sir Ashutosh was alive, his warnings were unheeded and the great gifts to which such tribute is paid posthumously, were more or less ignored by these loud declaimers. It is well known that the stubborn independence and fighting spirit of the "Bengal tiger" were inwardly hated in official and European circles. It was more or less the same with the late Mr. Gokhale. Praise came in abundance when he was dead just from those people who opposed him unflinchingly and would not let the country be benefitted by the knowledge and statesmanship they professed so late to honour. Lord Lytton's memorial utterance, however discounted it may be by this unfortunate irony, is yet a fitting tribute to the departed hero.

B. C. PAL AND THE "BENGALEE."

The "Bengalee" is now under the editorship of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. It is a peculiarly ironic combination and a strange reminder of the vicissitudes alike of the paper and its editor. Time brings its mysterious revenges, and it is for later years to judge whether the transition from the "Bande Mataram" to the "Bengalee" represents the decadence of Mr. Pal. In its latest incarnation, the "Bengalee" was an innocuous affair as tame and nerveless as the school of politics that it claimed to expound. In his latest phase, Mr. Pal was an inexplicable hybrid in politics. He had certainly shed his radicalism, but would not incur the odium of calling himself a Moderate. There was a time when the name of Mr. Pal would have ensured for the paper a wide measure of popularity. But Mr. Pal has, during his latter-day evolutions, seared away his admirers whose name once was legion for they were many. His vigorous pen will be now employed in voicing classes and interests that he could not have dreamt of supporting in the heroic days of the Partition struggle.

GOPINATH CONTROVERSY.

The embers of the Gopinath controversy have by no means died down. Mr. Das takes his stand firmer each time he is driven afresh to defend himself. Mahatma Gandhi's views on the subject have not moved him one inch from his position than the motive is separable from the act, and that a ray of splendid heroism illumines Gopinath's deed of murder. The controversy has mainly rested on the authenticity of the text of the resolution. The Anglo-Indian papers have been doing their best to make out that Mr. Das's version is an elaborated amendation designed by him in order to wriggle out of the position into which he had landed himself. Much Capital was also made of the fact that the "Forward" published the resolution in the form in which the "Statesman" asserts it was moved. Interested parties have added to the confusion considerably, and whenever any light was shed on the subject, it was obscured by a good deal of sophistical controversy.

With the usual air of wisdom, the "Statesman" says "that there is a campaign to encourage political murder by representing the murderers in a heroic light is beyond question. Every sort of stimulus is being employed to good the youth of Bengal in a direction diametrically opposed to the teachings of Mr Gandhi. *Himsa* in fact is being pitted against *Ahimsa* and there is as much of the milk of human kindness in the editorial page of Mr. Das's journal as in a bottle of Prussic acid."

The exploitation of Mahatma Gandhi's authority is evident enough. Why, only the other day, they denounced him as the inaugurator of the "Goonda Raj." Now they are swearing by him. There is a familiar saying that Satan quotes scripture for his purpose. Having quoted the scriptures, the "old women of Chowringhee" invokes or possibly forecasts purifive measures. But the days of fear are gone by, and Bengal is not going to be prevented from speaking out her mind on any subject.

CALCUTTA TRADE FIGURES.

It appears from the monthly statistics of Calcutta's foreign trade published by our Custom house, that the month of May has suffered a falling off. The value of imports dropped from Rs. 789 lakhs recorded in April to Rs. 691 lakhs in May. Exports which stood at Rs. 871 lakhs for April fell to Rs. 826 lakhs in May. Figures for May of last year were higher by about one lac for imports and Rs. 71 lakhs for exports. Cotton goods have shown an increase this May, but it is due to higher prices and not to augmented yardage. In fact there was a drop in yardage to the extent of five millions. There was more sugar imported this May than during May of last year. The increase being from 6278 tons to 8121 tons. Molasses rose from 1350 tons to 4260 tons. The tonnage in iron and steel was higher last month as compared with the corresponding period of last year. From 19,740 tons, it rose to 26,000 tons. Motor Cars were 161 May of last year and 219 this May.

The heavy drop in the export figures was due to decrease in the shipment of hides and skins, linseed and lac. Also, the rates for raw jute and jute fabrics ruled lower this May. For example the tonnage of jute fabrics was about the same this year but the decrease in value was to the extent of 20 lakhs. Raw Jute, however, increased from 17,000 tons to 23,750 tons. This increase was due to the coming into the market of Germany. Grain and pulse present good figures exports this year being more by 33 lakhs. Linseed was less this year by 54 lakhs. There was also a decrease in the export of opium to the extent of 13 lakhs, while Tea was less by 3 lakhs.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Shivam's letter in your yesterday's issue, under the heading "Landlords and tenants." Before going through the arguments advanced by him for prolonging the life of existing Rent Act, I would like Mr. Shivam before he takes the brief for the tenants to step into the shoes of one whom he criticises. Unless and until he does so, he won't be able to know the hardships endured by the holders of the old premises. I mean the house owner pertaining to middle class, whose income is limited.

The argument advanced in the second para is that the tenants have to pay Rs 20/- to Rs. 40/- from their monthly earnings of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100/-. If the tenants are not in a position to pay more rents, they should accommodate elsewhere. Though the facilities for the cheap rooms have been furnished by the Development Department these people don't want to make use of them on the plea of their being not sufficient ventilation and some other false excuses. This means they want to harass the house owners of the old premises. Moreover, Mr. Shivam must bear in mind that the rents are never fixed according to the earnings of the tenants, but according to the area of the room, besides light and air and the present high prices for materials.

The reason for carrying on such foolish propaganda is simply to extend the Rent Act at the expense of the house owners.—Yours, etc.,

G. TULSIDAS.

Economic & Financial Review.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The best state for this country from all points of view whether industrial, social or political, was to have steered clear of Western industrial civilization altogether. It was this civilisation which bound her hand and foot and enchained her as a slave to the Juggernat Car of conquerors to be whirled in the streets or in the fields behind that car, wherever it goes like the Roman galley slave of old condemned to death by being tied down to the cars of conquerors. Having, however, been involved in the meshes of this civilisation and having adopted its paraphernalia in its blind and slavish imitation, the problem is how to set up safeguards against its effects as has been done in the west. This is the line of policy adopted in Western countries, let an evil grow up and then let means be taken to fight against this evil. We in this country having adopted Western civilisation have allowed the evil to grow up viz., the system of huge factories, joint stock companies and all other species of this tribe, and now what remains to be done for us is to fight against the evil and take such measures as will protect the people who would otherwise be the greatest sufferers. The Factories Act the Joint Stock Companies Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act, etc., are all pieces of legislation undertaken for securing this very object. There are the employers and the employees and the problem is how to regulate their relations so that there may be no friction between them but a full collaboration. There are three ways in which the problem is generally solved: one is the relationship in which the employers have everything their own way, the other is where the employees have their own way and the third is where the relations of both the attained harmoniously. Germany and France and perhaps even the United States of America may be quoted as instances of the first state as though there are unions of labour they are not yet powerfully organised and developed. Not only that but the State itself makes common cause with capitalists in crushing down any manifestations of independence on the part of labour. Thus it was with the aid of the military that the Coal strike and the Railway strike were put down several times in the United States and even in France similar measures are not unknown. The employers of Germany are so organised as to make it impossible for labour to make any stand against them. The second state may well be illustrated by the Russian industries which have been captured by labour and conducted with the help of the Soviets. The third state may be illustrated by the example of English industrial conditions where the relations between the employers and the employees are much better than is the case with other countries. I have not included India under any of the three states as her industrial conditions are still in a state of flux. We are fast travelling, however, to a condition of things when employers and employees will consider themselves placed in opposite hostile camps with all the bridges between them burnt, unless we cry a halt before that and base these relations upon the principles Mahatma Gandhi has so often insisted upon. The guiding principle of conduct should be not to ask for rights and privileges but to ask for duties and service; not to have the rule of hatred and bitterness but to have the rule of love and kindliness. If these two principles are accepted the so-called labour problem may not have occasion to arise at all. What is to be feared, however, is that with stand-offishness on one side and too much impetuousity on the other we may drift into what is considered as the necessary sequence of Western industrialism viz. socialism and its more rabid form, communalism. These forms of industrialism are frankly based upon the principle of violence and produce in their evolution any amount of heat, irritation and bitterness.

CLASS WARFARE.

These reflections have come to me because of a letter I have received from that very brilliant exponent of the extreme form of labour views, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala. He writes with his usual force and his language scintillates with expressions to which we are not much accustomed here. I may however say that behind these hot words there is a heart full of human kindness and he uses blunt harsh language sometimes purposely not through a wish to hurt but because he thinks that shock-tactics is sometimes the best teacher and truth is realised if you see it bare and unwarnished. We may not agree with this mode of reasoning but after all it is the reasoning of "Sak," the name given in affection and esteem by his labour constituents numbering thousands to their Comrade Shapurji Saklatvala.

NOTICES OF REDUCTION.

Mr. Saklatvala thus expresses himself with regard to the notice of reduction. "Notices of reduction are alright and helpful when sufficient time is given to persons who can cut down their luxury expenses, but to demand a sacrifice from people kept illiterate by the rich people who refuse to pay sufficient taxes for provision of education, and who are kept continually underpaid for the requirements of life, such notices are a complete farce, and they are simply an act of one-sided terrorism on the part of those who keep in their hands the power to keep open or shut the factories. People who claim to be apostles of enterprise should never be permitted to gamble with human lives. If they set up a place of work and bring human beings down to serfs to a new condition of life, these people must be made responsible for the continued respectable maintenance of this class of workers. When the so-called enterprising controllers know that bad times are coming, what moral justification have they for slipping into their pockets heavy dividends at short periods of twelve months? Compulsory wage equalisation funds, and unemployments insurance must be the first duty of those who play with the lives of human beings." There is one confusion of thought to be seen in critics of Indian capitalists whether these critics hail from the United Kingdom or are indigenous ones and it is that agents are identified with shareholders. In Indian industrial system there are three parties: one is the shareholders, one is the Directors and one the Agents. So when Mr. Saklatvala alludes to the mill-owners "slipping into their pockets heavy dividends" he must be referring not only to mill agents but also to the shareholders. All these shareholders are not necessarily capitalists and financiers. Many of them may be as poor as the mill employees if not poorer and would not be able to make both ends meet unless they get these dividends from their hard-earned savings or what they have got from their dead ancestors from the boundary line between bare maintenance and rank starvation. It would much help the cause if a true perspective is observed in criticising and reckless is not indulged in passing judgment on the conduct either of employers or employees. This scheme of compulsory wage equalisation funds is already in the air. This and unemployment insurance may both be applied before long but it does not serve anybody's purpose to consider that mill-owners are not sympathetic at all towards labour. Mr. Saklatvala adds as a sort of a foot-note "Many masters think that because you can legally give notices therefore you are also morally justified to treat human lives as "empties of the soda-water trade." There may be some rich men who may be considering their employees as so many 'empties' but it is taking too gloomy a view of human nature to suppose that all the employers belong to the same category. Again, while we expect such sympathetic feelings on the part of employers, have we made it sure that employees reciprocate the same feelings?

COTTON TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Saklatvala offers the following remarks with regard to the cotton trade and industries:—"Industrial concerns will have to realise that the bedrock of the strength are the powers of Raw materials. It is a mistaken idea to separate the workers and peasants as two unattached groups of humanity. If cotton gambling and cotton profiteering could be stopped, if all dividends above a certain percentage should also be stopped from being captured by private individuals, and if all surplus value earned by the cotton industry could be continually spent back upon the health, education, and happiness of the cotton grower, and the cotton operators, society would see quite different results in human life." All this is possible, when all these mills are taken over from the shareholders, run and managed entirely by labour. It is possible to have the mills and factories started and run on a cooperative basis, as several factories are in Italy for instance. I have seen upto-date bakeries with two hundred hands run as an entirely co-operative concern, there being no such distinctions as bosses and labour but all working jointly and unitedly to make the concern successful one and all dividing the profit equally. Till there is individualism of property left, we must jog on somehow or other, making such changes and amendments here and there in the present system as will prove to benefit the interests of the labour population. Mr. Saklatvala adds to his note on this that all efforts with the outward appearance of improving cotton in India are the present efforts for improving the conditions of the city profiteers who believe that by taking advantage of disgraceful underpaid peasant of India they will produce article approaching American cotton and escape from the American cotton grower who for his labour demands a decent standard of life. There is again some confusion of thought here, for the so-called city profiteers of this country do not want any cotton from America and have no need to escape from the American cotton growers. India gets all the cotton she wants from her own fields and some quantity of American cotton she gets is not of such proportions as to be considered an inducement to the capitalist here to adopt all the tactics attributed to them by Mr. Saklatvala. He has to find the source of all this manoeuvring nearer home for it is the Manchester capitalists and factory owners who are interested in those two bodies, the British Cotton-growing Association and the Empire Cotton Growing Association which are moving heaven and earth to tap all the possible resources in the Empire for cotton as giant Maw-like mouths of these Manchester factories will never be satisfied with any amount of cotton you give it to them. It is true that on account of the lack of proper banking facilities in the rural districts agriculturists have to part with their cotton at lesser price than what they would other do but it is wrong to imagine that the Indian peasant is still so much of an ignoramus as he was once supposed to be. He has come to recognise that Japanese cotton merchants, firms like Ralli Brothers and others and the Indian merchants are all competing for his stuff and also knows that Indian cotton is fetching a goodly price even in international markets and so he does not give away his cotton for a song as the legend runs that he would.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Saklatvala has got the following stinging paragraph with regard to wages paid to the employees: "The total wage paid (dividend among 148,000 workers gives an average of 460 rupees per head per year, or 38.4 rupees per head per month. The Bonus was only 19½ rupees per head per year, therefore the total of wages does not come to more than 40 rupees per head per month. The Government of Bombay has officially announced that the amount needed by a wage earner to supply his family in Bombay would be a little more than rupees 52 per month. The mill worker must therefore drudge his wife and family, and be subject to an infantile mortality, in his household which would darken any act of massacre committed on a wholesale scale in any part of the world. His own earnings in flourishing times of industry would be positively 25 per cent. below the minimum required for support. People who pocketed hundreds and thousands of rupees as dividends run away as soon as bad times come and call upon these poor helpless starving workers to be the first persons to make a sacrifice. The same table shows that the agents' commission was over 31 lacs of rupees, and this would give 38,752 rupees per agent per year, or rupees 129 rupees per agent per working day. In no part of the World are cotton mills known to run without workers, but in most parts of the world cotton miles are known to be working without commission agents. When bad times come the Bombay mills do not keep in suspension the agents' commission, but they demand a sacrifice from the underfed stomachs of the workers and their families." Stripped of all the exhuberance of language this paragraph brings us to the bedrock of ultimate facts—the perennial and the eternal distinction between the rich and the poor, the persistent question which stands like he riddle of the Sohynx, why one man is rich and another man is poor. As long as the constitution of the present day industrial society is what it is there is bound to be a difference in wealth between one strata and another. Even in the old times there was this difference though the civilisation then was mainly agrarian, and the difference may not have been so great as it is now. The standard of salary at present in this country for people of intelligence, training and experience is no less than Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per month whether we take Government departments or commercial or industrial concerns. This means about Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 36,000 per annum and Mr. Saklatvala adduces the figure of Rs. 38,752 as the average commission per agent per year which does not appear to be in any way abnormal or extravagant if the usual scale of salary is taken into consideration Mr. Saklatvala makes a reference to "such a hideous and murderous system of civilisation." The present day civilisation is hideous and murderous" whether it is dominated by capitalists or by labour. Scrap it by all means, but unless you scrap it and realise in practice the ideals put forward by Mahatma Gandhi neither capitalists nor labour have got any right to speak as if the other party only were responsible for the "hideous and murderous" system of civilisation, under which we all have to live, move and have our being. Mahatma does not believe in any such colossal differences of daily wages. One man works by his brain while another man works by his hands. There is no reason why the latter should get lower wages and the former should get wages not only sufficient to maintain himself and his family but also to enable him to indulge in a lot of useless luxuries and to keep in a state of plenty his family which is reduced to a state of parasites under no necessity to go out and work for their living. Such an ideal state however can be possible only with the change in hearts under the noble and guiding influence of religion and it will not be possible under any circumstances as long as there is violence in the atmosphere, as long as the Sermon on the Mount is not realised in the daily life of men and women and as long as capitalism and the proletariat think themselves to be in opposite hostile armed camps ready to fly at each other's throats at a convenient and opportune moment.

(Continued from Column 6.)

culties which experience had shown were inherent in the system. That was no doubt true, but annexation was wholly impossible. He regretted the omission to offer mandates to Italy. The British pledge to compensate Italy for the enlargement of British and French possessions in Africa was about to be redeemed by the cession of Jubaland. Mandate territories were not possessions, and it would seem equitable that Jubaland should be held under mandate by Italy, but as the promise was made in 1915, before the mandates sytem was devised, it was now too late to do this.

THE PACT OF LONDON.

The arrangements of the Pact of London in 1915 were unfortunate both as reviving the immoral idea that African territories could be exchanged as chattels or makeweights in a political bargain and that pledges of protection and treaties with the natives could be set aside without their knowledge or consent. It also gave colour to the assertions of cynics who questioned the sincerity of the protestations of the Allies and sneered at their professions of trusteeship.

Sir Frederick Lugard pointed out directions in which the high altruistic ideals of the Covenant had been found difficult to translate into practice. It was, for instance, difficult to reconcile the terms of the French mandates in West Africa with the terms of the Covenant, which expressly precludes "the military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of the territory." It was regrettable that the principle of equal commercial opportunity was not extended to the "C" mandates. It would be better, whether Germany joined the League or not, to throw open the door to German commercial enterprise in her former colonies. To deny Germany access to direct sources of supply of tropical raw materials and markets vitally necessary to an industrial nation must engender bitterness and add to the incentives for a new war.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

In some cases mandates had been allotted with little regard to native intereste, since the new political frontiers often intersected tribal areas. It was obvious, he said, in the course of a discussion of the difficulties in working the system, that every effort to avoid the charge of annexation and to accentuate distinction between territories held under the control of the mandatory Power must *pro tanto* accentuate the instability inherent in the system. Mistakes or difficulties must not be allowed to obscure the importance of the acceptance of the principle of trusteeship and of public responsibility to a supervisory authority.

The ultimate authority to which the stewardship of the mandatory was submitted was the public opinion of the civilised world. The mandate system stood as an international acknowledgment that civilisation must be made to mean something higher to them than the aims and methods of a development syndicate or the cultivation of new wants to afford markets for commerce.

First-hand evidence of the working of a mandate was given in the discussion by Sir Horace Byatt, who has administered Tanganyika for the last seven years. He said that the mandate merely embodied the unwritten constitution of British Colonies in Africa, and secured justice to the natives trusteeship, and other things which the British had adopted already as a matter of course. Tanganyika had been undoubtedly a burden on the taxpayer so far, but the heavy expenditure was necessary to repair the great damage of the war. This burden was gradually decreasing, while the trade and revenue of the country were rapidly increasing. He looked forward to the time when Tanganyika would be paying its way. The policy of the administration was to encourage the native to become a small producer, which he never had a chance of doing under the Germans. The result had been a great increase in production over the period of German rule.

MANDATES AND THEIR WORKING.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD'S SURVEY.

BRITAIN'S MILLION SQUARE MILES.

Lord Milner presided in mail week at a lecture on the mandate system given by Sir Frederick Lugard, the British representative on the Permanent Mandates Commission under the League of Nations.

Speaking in the course of the discussion, in which a defence had been given by Sir Horace Byatt of the administration of Tanganyika, Lord Milner said that he had always protested against criticisms of the burdensomeness of our colonial possessions. Experience had shown that the liberal treatment of dependent territories, though it might for a few years involve financial burden, invariably led to a development of the resources of the colony, which directly brought a considerable access of wealth to this country. If the mandatory system was called into existence mainly as a way out of a dilemma, it was also partly the outcome of the idealistic spirit in which immediately after the war a great many people approached the problems of world settlement. He had hoped that the spirit of cordial and unselfish co-operation attained with difficulty by the Allied nations in the conduct of the war might survive into the period of reconstruction. It must be admitted that in the long protracted negotiations which resulted in the mandate system that spirit was not always apparent, but was often submerged by a return to the old rivalry and ambitions. If that hope had been fulfilled and the mandates brought into force with reasonable promptitude some great disasters would have been avoided, such as those which befell the Christian population of Armenia. The system might have acquired a prestige which would have enabled it to be gradually extended to other portions of the world in which it seemed that the populations were incapable, without external aid, of evolving any decent form of government. It seemed likely that the system, so far from gaining greater extension, was likely to be rather contracted as time went on and prove in many cases to be a transitory stage. Nevertheless, it remained in its curtailed and more or less mutilated form as compared with the original big conception a very important factor in the international situation.

Palestine, Lord Milner added, was the best illustration of what could be accomplished by the mandatory system, despite many difficulties. Those difficulties had been rather exaggerated. Palestine had in the last six years made progress in order, justice, administration, and material prosperity which would have been totally impossible without disinterested external aid. Palestine could never be the exclusive property of any one nation. All the races there had their rights, but those rights could only be harmonised by the trusteeship of some impartial Power.

BRITISH MANDATES.

Sir Frederick Lugard pointed out that although this country holds nine out of fourteen mandates, and has incurred responsibility for an additional million square miles and some eight million people, less attention has been given to mandate problems here than in the United States, which holds no mandate at all. The United States had taken a steadily increasing share in the work of the League. She was officially represented on the Opium Commission, on the Committee dealing with the traffic in women and children, on the health organisation, and on the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. By her insistence on being consulted as to the terms of the mandates she inferentially shared responsibility for them. The original conception of the mandate system owed its adoption to the President Wilson. It was to be hoped that before long America would be represented on the Mandates Commission, where her co-operation would be of the greatest value.

The system was a compromise between conflicting claims, pledges, and ideals, and in all the circumstances was probably the best solution possible. It might be argued that annexation, if limited and circumscribed by the same pledges as the mandates and subject to the same supervision of the League, would have evaded some of the diffi-

(Continued in column 5.)

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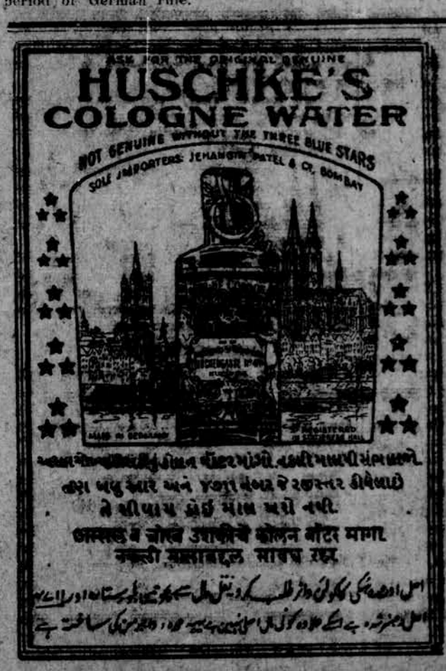
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"CHEMBHUR GARDEN CITY".

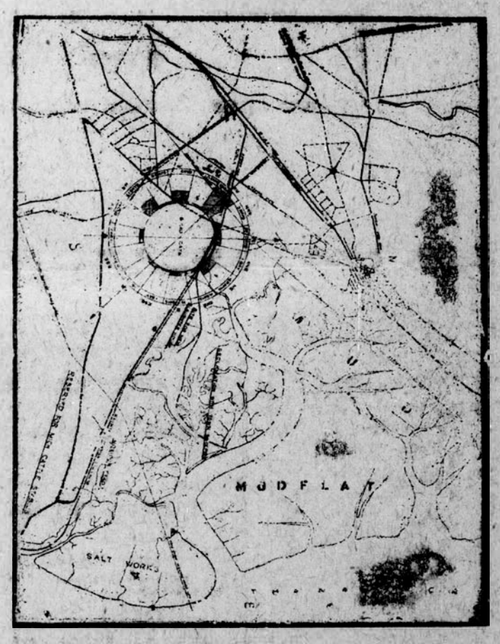
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am emboldened after a careful perusal and study of the letters of "Pro Bono Publico", Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and Gilbert Lodge to ventilate the subject and invite, Mr. Editor, your own views and the opinion of your readers.

In mere length of the tter of "Pro Bono Publico" it must rank as giving the fullest treatment of the question exposing the defects and shortcomings of the scheme and the errors and blunders committed by the designers and town-planners of the Chembhur Garden City. The letter under review is not distended by any windy exaggeration or any suggestions but is at all points based on controvertibe facts replete with correct data derived from authentic records of specialists and officials specially selected and appointed by Government after careful consideration. Mr. Gilbert Lodge characterises it as rhapsodies of Salsette. Let me therefore, bear out "Pro Bono Publico's" statement by a quotation from Encyclopedia Britannica on Salsette—"Salsette is a beautiful, picturesque and well-wooded tract, it being well diversified by hills and mountains, some of considerable elevation, while it is rich in rice fields. In various parts of the Island are churches, convents and villas; its cave temples still form a subject of interest."

Mr. Gilbert Lodge by some stretch of imagination has tried to connect the said correspondent to owner hip of large areas in Salsette. Most positively he has not an acre's breadth of his own. Besides, the Land Manager Mr. Gilbert Lodge stigmatises the tone of the same correspondent as bitter. On the contrary all sane and unbiassed readers will readily conclude that he simply voices the futility and folly of, perhaps, this the worst of all town-planning schemes. Do you for a moment believe, Mr. Editor, that any responsible body thoroughly posted-up and conversant with the topography, physical features, climate, nature of the soil and surroundings, like the Development Directorate ever dream of launching out for public acceptance at an outlay of more than half a crore of rupees, the Chembhur Garden City?

Mr. Gilbert Lodge further on repudiates the statement about the long stretch of mud-flats stretching Northwards of this garden-city. When he only to cast a mere glance at the map of Greater Bombay it will convince him that these mud-flats extend right up from the proposed slaughter-house site northwards of Tarna creek. This mud-flat is intersected by numerous large and small tidal creeks, some of which come up to Chembhur. Thus, I think, Mr. Gilbert Lodge will see his error and how far he has tripped in repudiation of this fact of the extensive mud-flats to the North of Chembhur.



The land in Chembhur is no doubt well-wooded and shady and certainly good to look, but, unfortunately, it resembles the Apples of Sodom, good in outer appearance but rotten within. The land is certainly suitable for pure cultivation purposes and had well-served uptil now the Bombay market with various edible products but in no case it can be described as suitable for a garden city. Mr. Gilbert Lodge appears to me to be too innocent of giving correct foot-rule measurements of distances of various places. He says Aink is four miles from Chembhur but as it can be ascertained from the map it is hardly 1½ miles. An expert town-planner a specialist in designing garden cities like one at Chembhur should be not only very guarded but quite accurate in volunteering such statements. One in Mr. Gilbert Lodge's position should be perfectly ingenuous and candid and correct before he undertakes to prefer his facts to the general public. Again, see how Mr. Gilbert Lodge asserts that the site for the slaughter-house is no where near Chembhur. I am at a loss to say who errs, whether Mr. Gilbert or the Map of the Greater Bombay. The map indicates the site to touch in fact the boundary of the garden city and well-nigh adjacent to the Chembhur railway station. Further on Mr. Gilbert Lodge asserts from his inner consciousness that south-western wind blows the whole year round. Nothing of the kind as it will be clearly seen from the annexed "wind chart" and diagram that out of 365 days the wind blows for nearly 235 days from the north. Does Mr. G. Lodge want us to believe that south-western wind will blow the whole year round towards his pet garden city at his sweet-bidding or at the beck and call of the highest officials of the Development Department? Once again Mr. G. Lodge falls in an egregious error when he starts saying that the site for the "noxious trades" (tanneries etc.,) is 3½ miles from the garden city. It is barely 1½ miles and in fact when the fully developed Chembhur garden city as shown on the map is laid out it will be) then under its very nose having come to be located at its south-eastern extremity. It is so misleading a statement that led people to fight shy of the projects of the Development Department. It would be quite pertinent at this point to ask this officer why and for what reasons were the boundaries carefully and accurately not shown in the leaflet that was distributed broadcast and all these facts brought out for public information?

Mr. Gilbert Lodge seems to be in ecstacy over the present detestable site of the Bandra slaughter-house. Has he ever travelled from Bandra to Mahim by train without holding his handkerchief to his nose for sometime? Does this imply that the officers of the Development Department are immune from noxious smells and exhalations and their olfactory nerves proof against noxious suffocating asphixiating odours?

As regards the development of Malavni and Yerangal I need not dilate more than what has been put forward by "Pro Bono Publico" in his letter to you of 8th May last. It would be futile to enlarge upon this point at this opportunity but hope to revert to it at some future juncture.

It may not be quite out of place here were I to call upon Mr. G. Lodge when he has come forward in the Press to justify such an expensive undesirable and profitless scheme to publish the exact cost of the acquisition of land and the total amount of betterment claimed from the land owners, the exact cost of construction of roads, culverts and the cost of establishment. I can hazard a guess that the cost of acquisition of land in Chembhur has been much less than the total amount of betterment claimed from the occupants. I may likewise make a public suggestion that Government should appoint an independent committee of experts to go into a careful examination of income and expenditure of each and every scheme undertaken by the Development Department and the result of their report published for general information.

In conclusion I am led to suggest to Mr. G. Lodge when he said that he has prepared 17 schemes spread out over an area of 1400 acres, that it would be much to the benefit of the people to put through three and four schemes efficiently and expeditiously than to allow a number of large and ambitious schemes to hang fire from year's end to year's end.

Just as I had drafted my letter in reply to Mr. Gilbert Lodge's letter of the 4th inst., my notice was drawn to a leader in the "Times of India" of the 12th inst., under the heading of Chembhur and its Critics." I, therefore, take the liberty of passing a few remarks regarding this precious defence of the Garden City of Chembhur by the "leading paper of Asia."

This leading article in question can only be characterised as the emptiest cobweb-spinning. There is no trace of any refutative argument of all the facts and statements made and advanced by "Pro Bono Publico" in the "Chronicle" of 8th May last nor does the writer in "The Times" fall back on the several arguments and opinions from authentic Government records cited by "Pro Bono Publico," and to which the supporters and advocates of this Garden City give a go-bye and over which they have not a syllable to speak or urge. Such silence on their part is their own condemnation. The "Times of India" goes off at a tangent by some vapid generalizations and inane platitudes when it attempts to bring in politics and discourses on the olden time methods of town development resorted by people who knew nothing what town planning was three decades before. All this long talk and fruitless and meaningless sermonising is useless, unconvincing and futile. Is there a single word on the demerits and defects of the garden city? Does the writer in the "Times" mean to take his stand to say that the nuisance of a slaughter-house, a dumping station for town sweepings from Bombay in hundreds of tons daily and a refuge depot, the location of all the noxious trades known in the present day and the milch cattle stables from Bombay, the Bombay outfall, the quarantine station, a leper asylum—does he mean to imply that all these are harmless and innocuous to the health of human-beings and they should go and establish a city in the midst of such surroundings whether they may be placed half a mile or some two or three miles away? Will not such a city be exposed to the poison permeating the whole atmosphere and more so as the north wind blows over the Chembhur site for over 235 days in a year as will be seen from the wind-chart super-imposed on the Chembhur plan herewith sent. In one place Mr. G. Lodge has ventured to state that Chembhur is the healthiest site in and near Bombay and so why does he not approach Government to suggest to have all the bungalows for the Commissioners and Collector and high officers of Government and the Development Department?

If the writer in the "Times of India" could shake out of his mind the universal noise of political agitators in India and consider the matter of the Chembhur Garden City face to face dispassionately in all its pros and cons with a sincerity of purpose and in view of honest criticism I dare venture to say that he would find this sham garden city, this pseudo-paradisal-corner of Salsette styed by the simpe minded Manager of the Development Department the healthiest spot in and near Bombay the veriest death-trap ever laid out and planned by man. It reminds me here when I look at the attitude and position taken up both by Mr. Gilbert Lodge and the "Times of India" nothing short of the Indian jugglers who train their children to swallow sharp points of the bamboo before they can be made to gulp down swords. But in the case of the Chembhur Garden City we are called upon by its supporters to swallow swords at one stroke.—Yours etc.,

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JALGAON MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Local Self-Government of Jalgaon has lately commenced doing some curious feats but the one which took place yesterday is most wonderful and such has never been heard of in the annals of municipal history. Some Jain Sadhus have come to Jalgaon lately and they are contemplating to halt here for the coming four months of rainy season. The Jain community which consists of many rich and influential merchants, found this a very difficult problem and they racked their brain in seeking a suitable accommodation for their Gurus. After contemplating for a long time they hit upon a plan and decided to seize the Municipal Girls' School for accommodating their Gurus. Accordingly they approached the Municipal Members privately and using their influence were successful in getting the sanction of the School Committee. But the resolution passed by the School Committee cannot be carried out without the sanction of the General Body. So the meeting of the General Body was held on the 20th June, 1924 and the resolution was passed by nine against two only. It may be remembered here that out of the 30 members of the Municipality only 11 were present at the above meeting—others remaining absent either through the lack of moral courage or through sheer timidity. Now the school is to be shifted to the house of one Kisanchand Jitmal. In the first place this house is most insanitary and is situated in a blind lane which is inhabited by the riff-raffs and low bullies of the town. It is a very disastrous thing that young girls and adult school mistresses should have to be located in such a worthless place where they are always subject to danger. From the moral point of view the place is so useless as it needs no further enlightenment on the point. Now it is to be seen whether the Jalgaon public will take this matter as it is or abhor the action of the Municipality. I request the public to condemn this action of the Municipality.

Will any honourable member of the Council raise this point in the July sessions and have a lively discussion as far as the Municipal law is concerned in this respect?—Yours, etc.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

Jalgaon, June 22.

ANJUMAN ISLAM OF POONA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter of Mr. Kutbuddin Khan Rocky, upon the above subject published in your paper and as the subject is of very great public importance I beg to send you a fresh instance of the high handed manner in which a "quarter of a dozen people are running this Anjuman. It is given out that the President of this body, Khan Bahadur E. Haroon Jaffer has obtained the permission of H. E. the Governor for presenting an address to him on behalf of the Mahomedans of Poona. May I ask the Khan Bahadur the following questions? (1) What are the names of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman? (2) Was any notice issued to the members to attend a meeting of the Committee to discuss the subject of the address If any meeting was held without notice what are the names of the members that attended the meeting and when and where was it held? A clear answer to the above questions is necessary to satisfy the Mahomedan public as well as the high personage who has consented to receive an address evidently believing that it is a thoroughly representative and living body. The Mahomedan public can no longer afford to allow any Anjuman to work behind the purdah.—Yours etc.

AFTAB AHMED KHAN.
Zamindar.
Poona.
373, Somwarpeth.

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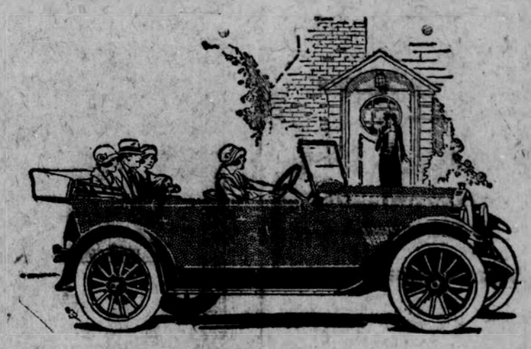

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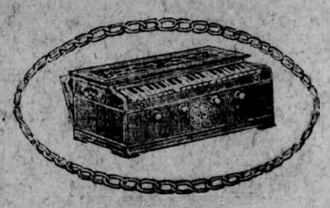

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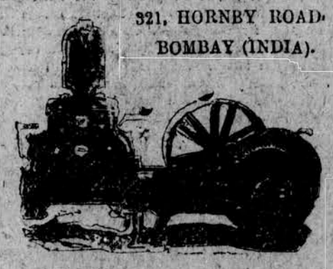

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